

Parashara's Light

The Ultimate
Vedic Astrology Software



USER MANUAL

Version 6.1

© **GeoVision Software, Inc.**

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CHAPTER 1

INSTALLATION

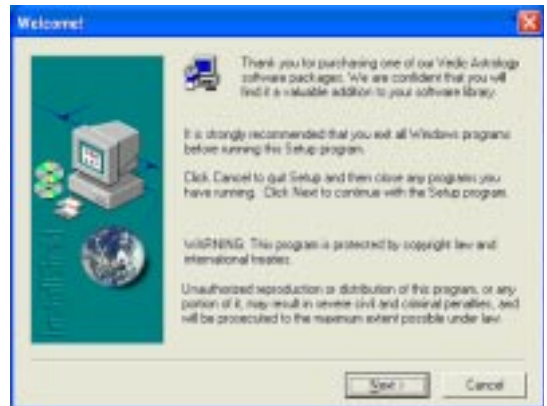
Windows : System Requirements

CPU	:	Pentium processor PII or higher.
Memory	:	32MB RAM. (Recommended 64 MB RAM)
Hard Disk	:	350 Megabytes of free hard disk space.
CD Drive	:	A CD drive to load Parashara's Light in the computer.
Monitor resolution	:	Color monitor with 16 bit color and 800 x 600
Operating System	:	Windows 98/ME/NT/2000/XP.

Installation procedure

1. Insert the Parashara's Light CD in the CD Drive. The installation program should launch automatically. If it does not, run Setup.exe from the CD. This window will open up.

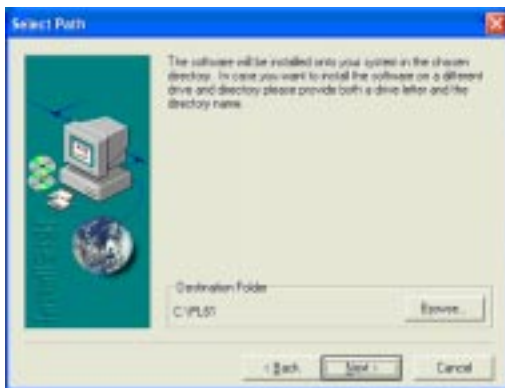
Follow the instructions of the installation program.



Please read the Licensee Agreement carefully and Click on 'Yes' if you agree with it. To install Parashara's Light, you must accept the agreement.



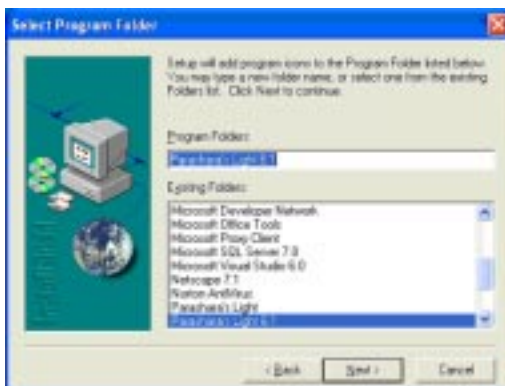
Now select the Destination folder and click on 'Next'.



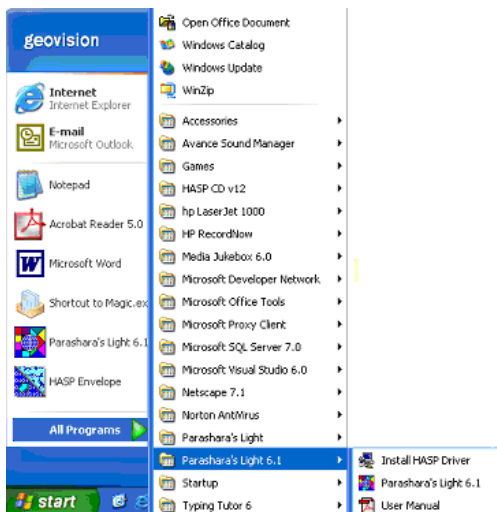
Next select the Language you want to instal. 'English' will be installed by default.



After the installation, a program group called Parashara's Light is created.



This window shows that the installation has been successful. Click on 'Finish' to complete the set up process.



2 Installing the Hasp Driver:

Now go to the Start Menu/Programs/Parashara's Light. Select and click on 'Install HASP Driver'. Follow the instructions and click on 'Next' twice till the installation is complete.

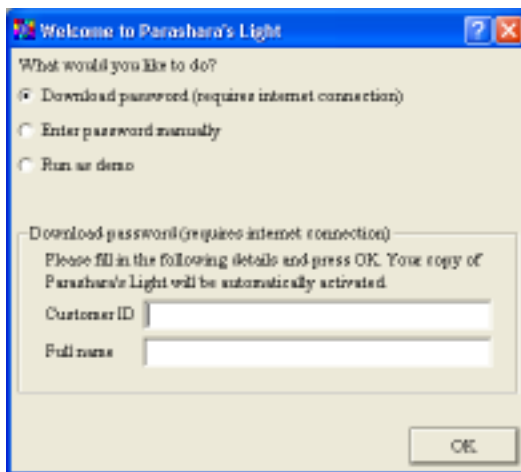
Now attach the USB/Parallel Hasp Key to the USB/Printer Port which you will find on the backside of your computer system.

3. Activating "Parashara's Light 6.1"

Once this is done, then please run Parashara's Light program. Go to the Start menu, then Programs, and choose Parashara's Light 6.1 under Parashara's Light program group. After launching Parashara's Light 6.1 for the first time, you will need to activate it with a password. An options screen will appear offering two ways to activate.

a. If the machine is connected to the Internet, and you know your Customer ID number _____, then you may choose the automated password download option. This can be very useful in weekends and evening hours when

our office is closed. Simply enter your Customer ID and your full name, and click on OK. Parashara's Light will attempt to automatically activate itself by contacting our webserver. If this fails for whatever reason, please use the "Enter password manually" option.



b. Alternatively, you may call or e-mail Parashara Software to request your password. You need to provide your name and system ID (the one given on the form) when you email. If you call, please make sure you have this screen up and ready. Please do not fill in any information prior to contacting Parashara Software. Please e-mail your system ID #, the name of the program (Parashara's Light) and the full name under which the software was

purchased to indiasales@parashara.com. You can also obtain your activation sequence by calling us at 0141 2364129, 2362084.

You can reach via phone from 9 am to 5 pm Indian standard time.

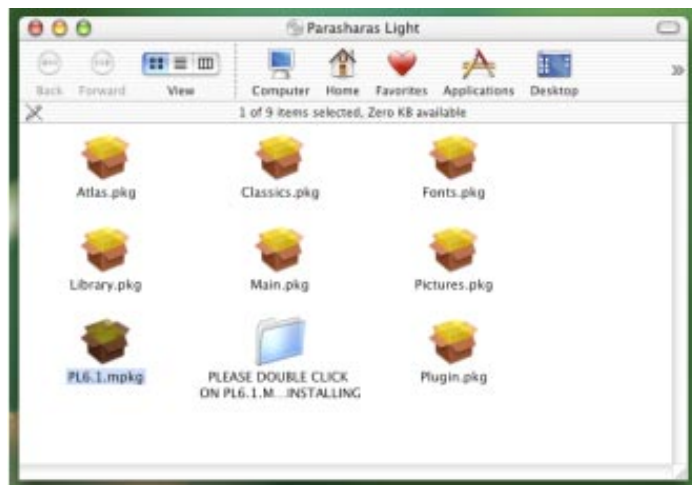
You will receive your name and password. Please enter them as instructed. This screen will come up. Select your preferred chart style and proceed to enjoy the software.

Macintosh OS 10.2 and up : System Requirements

Memory	:	32 MB RAM.
Hard Disk	:	350 Megabytes of free hard disk space.
CD Drive	:	A CD drive to load Parashara's Light in the computer.
Monitor resolution	:	Color monitor with 16 bit color and 800 x 600
Operating System	:	Macintosh OS 10.2 and up.

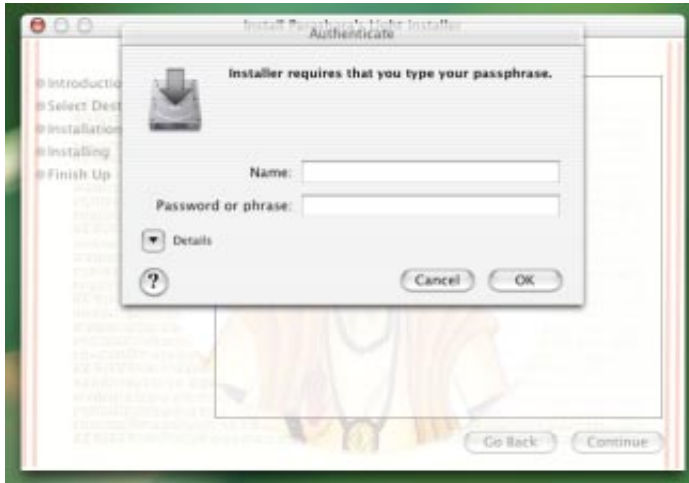
Installation procedure

1. Insert the enclosed CD-ROM into the CD-ROM Drive, and the “Parashara’s Light” CD icon should appear on the desktop. Double click the icon and the following window will open up:



2. Double click the “PL6.1.mpkg.” Installer Authentication screen will launch. Your administrator account name will appear in the “Name” field by default. Enter your computer login password into the “Password” field. Click on “OK” button.

Note: Please do not contact GeoVision Software for the Authenticate password. You must use your own admin login password in this field.



3. Click on “Continue” button to proceed with the installation process.



If the destination disk is marked with a red exclamation mark, click on “Go Back” and then click on “Continue” on the previous screen.



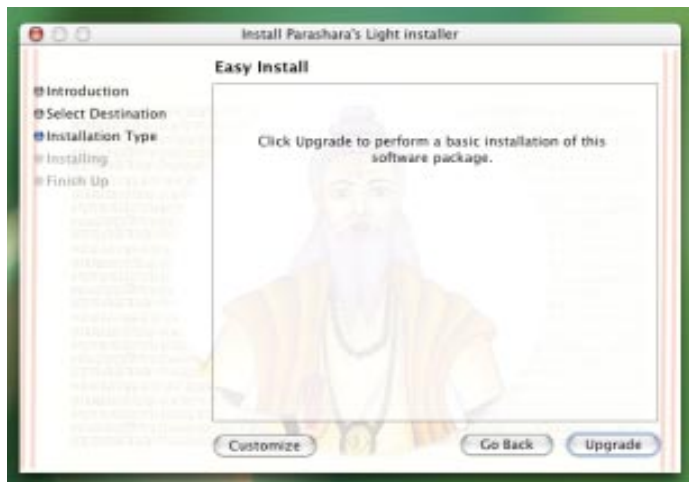
4. If you have multiple drives to select from, click on the drive you want to install Parashara's Light on. Click "Continue."



5. On the following screen Click on “Install.”



If you are reinstalling Parashara's Light, your screen will look like this. In this case, click on “Upgrade.”



6. The installer will now proceed with the installation Parashara's Light.



7. Once this screen appears, the installation process has been completed. Click "Close."



8. You can now launch “Parashara’s Light 6.1” from Macintosh HD/Applications/Parashara’s Light 6.1/ Parashara’s Light 6.1 (click on the “Applications” icon in the finder to see your applications folder).

9. Activating “Parashara’s Light 6.1”

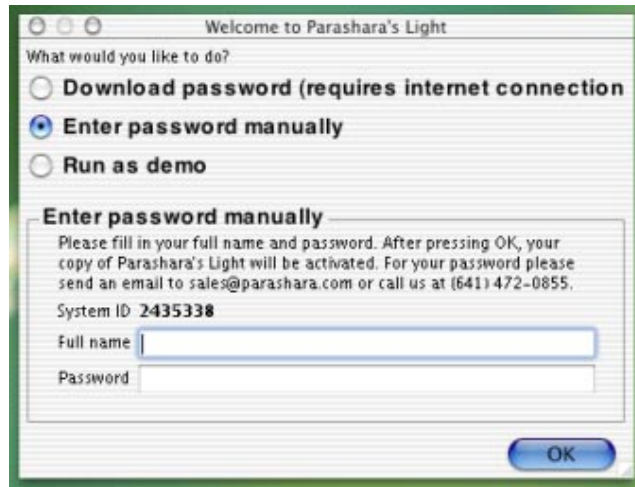
After launching Parashara’s Light 6.1 for the first time, you will need to activate it with a password. An options screen will appear offering two ways to activate.

1. If the machine is connected to the Internet, and you know your Customer ID number _____ you may choose the automated password download option. This can be very useful in weekends and evening hours when our office is closed.



Simply enter your Customer ID and your full name, and click on OK. Parashara’s Light will attempt to automatically activate itself by contacting our webserver. If this fails for whatever reason, please use the “Enter password manually” option.

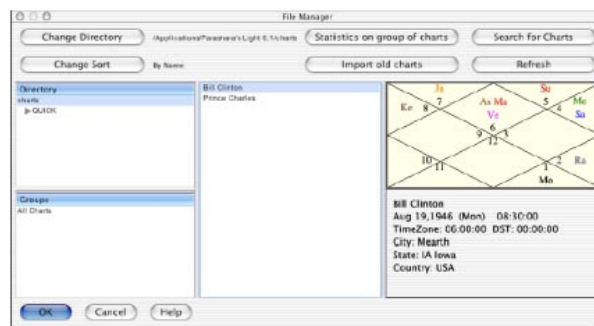
2. Alternatively, you may call or e-mail GeoVision Software to request your password. You need to provide your name and system ID (the one given on the form) when you email. If you call, please make sure you have this screen up and ready.



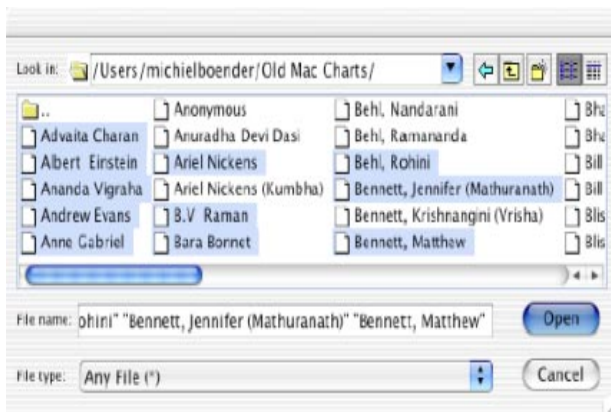
10. Importing charts from PL3.4 or from PL2000

Parashara's Light 6.1 supports old charts from PL3.4 as well as from PL2000 & PL6.0 for Windows. Follow the given simple steps to import all your old charts:

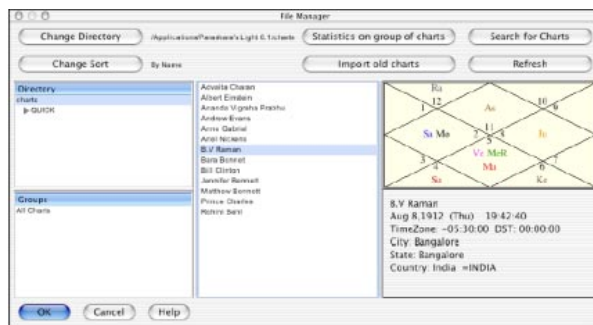
1. After launching Parashara's Light 6.1, select File->File Manager menu option. Alternatively you can press the "Apple Key + M" to start the File Manager. By default you would be viewing the contents of the "charts" directory.



2. To import any old charts, press the “Import old charts” button. This will open a file selection dialog. The default selection will be the “charts” directory itself. Now choose the appropriate path where your old charts are stored by selecting the appropriate drive and directory. Once you get a listing of all your charts, you can select any number of those. For selecting all the charts from a given directory use “Apple Key + A”. Charts can also be selected sequentially by keeping the “Shift” key pressed and randomly by keeping the “Apple” Key pressed. After you are done with the file selection, press the “Open” button.



3. All your old charts will now start showing under the “Charts” Directory. The “Import old charts” feature converts all your selected charts and copies them to the “charts” directory of PL6.1. Please note that this feature does not move your old charts but rather copies them to the “charts” directory after appropriate conversion.



11. There is no step 11, but we want to alert you on a few things so your experience using Parashara's Light is as smooth as possible.

- when you launch the program, all main menu items are enabled, but no worksheet is up yet. Most of the features have no purpose until you actually open a chart file, or enter new birthdata. If you select a feature that requires a chart, without having opened a chart yet, Parashara's Light may crash. We are working on fixing this, but as of this release, this inconvenience is there. You will not have any problem if you just open or create a chart before using the rest of the program.
- There are many shortcuts and neat features that you may not notice just by playing around with the software. Therefore, we strongly recommend you look at the shortcut page on the inside of the manual cover, and of course, read the manual itself.

There are a few enhancements (from the previous version) that we may mention here:

- the file manager tool has been upgraded. Older Macintosh chart files as well as chart files from the windows version of Parashara's Light can be opened transparently. It also supports arranging your charts in "groups" which makes it easy to organize your files.
- The birthdata entry dialogs have been integrated with the event data, and notes forms, into the tabbed multi-pane form. The actual forms have not changed much, and they are easy to use.
- All options dialogs have been combined, and slightly reorganized, into a tabbed multi-pane form. This makes it much easier to browse around the various options, just click on the tab to see the corresponding form.

This first release of the Macintosh version is almost a brand new product. Even though we had a Macintosh version earlier (v3.4), this one was built from scratch; the entire user interface was built new. In spite of our extensive testing, you may find a glitch in some parts of the program. Kindly report any problems or

bugs to us asap by email (sales@parashara.com) so we can quickly fix it and make an update available. Updates will be downloadable from our web site (parashara.com) when available.

Enjoy!

Your Parashara's Light development and support team.

Tel. (641) 472-0855

Email: sales@parashara.com



CHAPTER 2

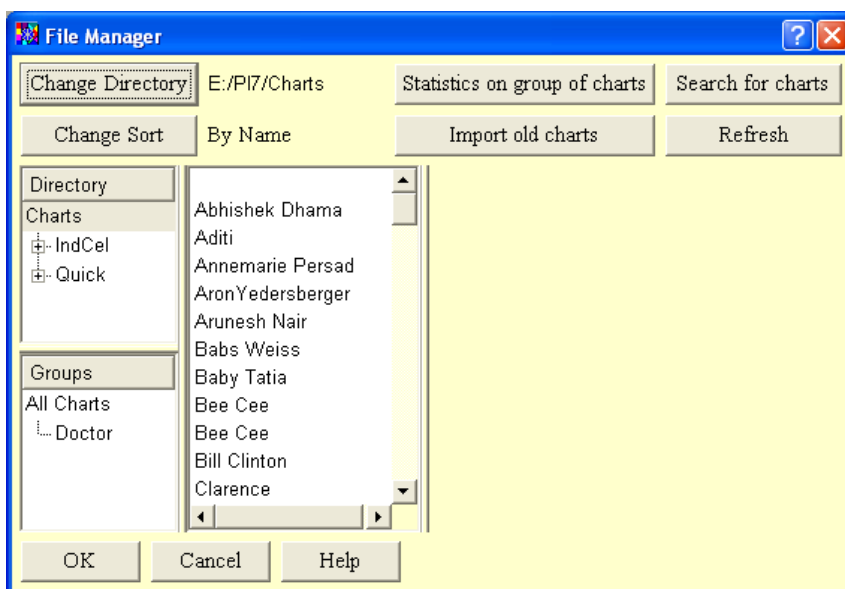
USING BASIC FUNCTIONS OF PARASHARA'S LIGHT

Now that you have Parashara's Light installed, we will walk you through the basic functions that you will use most often.

Opening an Existing Chart

Parashara's Light allows you to store and retrieve Charts on your hard drive. To open a Chart that has been saved previously, there are three ways to do this:

Opening charts with the File Manager: click on the File Menu, and select File Manager. The program will show you the File manager screen, in which all available directories, groups and their individual charts are listed by name of



the native. By default, the dialog box will take you to Parashara's Light 6.1/Charts directory. Double click the chart name to open the file.

Opening charts with the file dialog: If you wish to open a chart by using its file name (example: clintonb.kun) click on the File Menu, and select Open. The program will show you the File dialog where all available charts are listed. By default, the dialog box will take you to Parashara's Light 6.1/Charts directory. Double click the file name to open the same.

Opening recently used charts: at the bottom of the File menu, the most recently used charts are listed. Simply select one of the names that appear there to open that person's file.

Note: All the dialog boxes are resizable and you can customize their size by placing the cursor on the corner of the box and dragging it to the required size. The dialog box can be dragged and located anywhere on the screen. This size and location last selected will be saved by the software and you will find it exactly like that when you use the software the next time.

Creating a New Chart

The screenshot shows the 'Data Entry' dialog box with the following details:

- Birth data** tab selected.
- Name:** Prince Charles
- Gender:** ☒ Male ☐ Female
- Date:** 14 Nov 1948 (3)
- Time:** 21:15:00
- Country:** England
- State:** UNITED KINGDOM (general)
- City:** London
- Rodden's Rating:** <Unrated>
- Longitude:** 10W2700
- Latitude:** 51N3000
- Timezone:** 00:00:00
- DST:** 00:00:00
- Buttons:** new, Calendar, Manual Looking, Save as Default Place, Help, OK, Cancel.
- Chart Diagram:** A small chart diagram is visible on the right side of the dialog, showing a square with diagonal lines and various planetary symbols (Sa, As, Ma, Ra, Su, Ju, Me, Ve) and numbers (1-12) at the intersections.

To create a new Chart, click on the File menu and select New. The Birth Data screen appears. This screen contains all the different fields of information to be specified to calculate a chart. Let's take a look at the different fields and how to fill them out :

Name : By default, the cursor will be blinking in the Name field, and the program is ready for you to type in the name.

To move to the next field press TAB or click on the next field with the mouse, whatever is easier for you. If you press TAB to move to the next field, you will see that whatever text there is will be highlighted. If you press any character key this character will replace the entire area that is highlighted. If you do not want to replace it but just edit it, touch any of the arrow keys and the text will go back to normal. To walk through the different fields press TAB to go forward and SHIFT-TAB to go backward.

Gender : Click in the box that contains the right gender and proceed with TAB. It is also possible to go forth and back between Male and Female with the Up and Down arrow keys.

Date : The date can be entered in several formats. Whichever format you use, once you move to the next field (time), the date field will automatically refresh and be formatted in the standard format along with the weekday. Examples are given for a sample date, January 10th 2002.

<i>Format</i>	<i>Example of data entry</i>
DD mon YYYY	10 Jan 2002 (this is the standard format)
DD mon YY	10 Jan 02
Mon DD YYYY	Jan 10 2002
Mon DD YY	Jan 10 02
DD MM YYYY	10-1-2002 or 10/1/2002 or 10 1 2002
DD MM YY	10-1-02 or 10/1/02 or 10 1 02

Time : It must be entered in the HH:MM:SS format. You can separate digits by any non-character symbol. Examples for a birth time of 2:30 in the afternoon.

Format	Example time	Example of data entry
HH:MM:SS	14:30:00	14:30:00 or 14.30.00 or 14 30 00
HH:MM:SS am/pm	14:30:00	2:30 pm or 2 30 pm
	Noon	12:00 or 12:00 pm
	Midnight	00:00 or 12:00 am

If the birth time is recorded in the Ishtakala (ghati-pala), enter ghatis and palas in the time field and click on the check button 'Ghatis' on the right side.

Indian Calendar : If the birth data recorded is according to the Indian Calendar system, you can enter the data by clicking on the 'Calendar' button on the right side of the date field. The Indian Calendar data entry form will pop-up on the screen.

There are two systems of recording Indian calendar – the Shukladi and the Krishnadi system.

The Shukladi System (Amanta) takes the Shukla paksha or new moon as the beginning of the month. Shukla paksha starts at the end of Amavasya.

The Krishnadi System (Poornimanta) considers the Krishna paksha (full Moon) as the beginning of the month when the Poornima ends. In case of an Adhik maasa (additional month) in the Krishnadi system, there are two ways of adding the additional month to the calendar. In one method, it is inserted between the two pakshas of the month and in the other method, it is appended at the end of the running month (the latter one is represented by Krishnadi (P.Anta) 1/2 in the Indian calendar menu.

In the Indian Calendar menu, enter the Vikram Samvat, Hindu month and lunar tithi and birth time in ghati-pala (Ishtakala). In case the month was an Adhik maasa, check the box 'Vridhhi'.

Country : The country is selected from a pull down list. You can also select a country name by pressing the first letter of the country. In case more than one country starts with that same first letter, press the letter again, after a brief pause. You may also type in the first few characters of the country name (quickly) to select that country.

State : The state is selected from a pull down list. The state field will only appear for countries where the state information is available in the atlas. In case of the USA, if you enter the state abbreviation yourself, use the standard two letter abbreviations, in capitals. For example, for California use CA.

City : Simply enter the name of the city. The longitude, latitude and timezone Rodden's rating: Parashara's Light allows you to keep a record of the Rodden's rating which is useful for research purposes.

Atlas lookup

Now you have entered the basic birth information, the program requires the longitude, latitude, time zone and daylight savings/war-time correction. This additional information is supplied in the form of an integrated Atlas and is looked up automatically by the program after you leave the city field (by pressing tab, clicking on another field, or clicking on the OK button).

In case you want to edit the coordinates manually, please check the Manual Lookup button and use the dialog box that will appear to enter the same.

If the city and state you specified are correct and unambiguous, then the time zone, daylight saving, longitude and latitude will be looked up automatically,

and the preview of the chart will appear.

The following things can happen at this time:

- *The state is specified incorrectly* : If the state is not recognized, you will get a message “Incorrect State or Country”. You will have to enter a correct state name first.
- *The city is not found in the atlas exactly as you spelled it*. You will get a menu showing the cities with most similar names. From that list you can simply select the city you want.
- *The city is found in the atlas, but there are several cities with the same spelling*. Also in this case, you will get a list from which you have to select the correct one.

Once the atlas data has been retrieved, the preview of the chart will appear. Once the preview appears, you know you are done with the data entry. Now you can click on OK to proceed.

Advanced data entry instructions

Manual Data Entry

In case you cannot use the default atlas lookup feature because you don't have the name of the city, or if for any other reason you want to enter the coordinates and time zone information by hand, check the manual lookup button and a dialog box will appear. Now follow these instructions.

Time Zone : It should be entered without a minus or a plus sign. You can use the same Hours, Minutes and Seconds format that you used for 'Time'. Time Zone is interpreted as being East or West according to what you select for the Longitude.

Important : The time zone is usually a whole number of hours like 6 (USA central standard time) or 7 (USA mountain standard time). Except in case of some countries like India whose time zone is 5:30. Do not enter the time value you find in the atlas such as 6:36:36 (Mexico City, Mexico).

For the time zones of various countries, you may also use the time zone abbreviations by selecting one from the pull down list box. A complete list of time zones follows :

Time Zones of various countries of the world

<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>TZ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>TZ</i>	<i>Description</i>
LMT		Local Mean Time			
WAT	(+1/0)		WAD	(+1/1)	
AZT	(+2/0)		AZD	(+2/1)	
BZT	(+3/0)		BZD	(+3/1)	
NFT	(+3:30/0)	Newfoundland St. Time	NFD	(+3:30/1)	Newfoundland Daylight Time
AST	(+4/0)	Atlantic Standard Time	ADT	(+4/1)	Atlantic Daylight Time
EST	(+5/0)	Eastern Standard Time	EDT	(+5/1)	Eastern Daylight Time
CST	(+6/0)	Central Standard Time	CDT	(+6/1)	Central Daylight Time
MST	(+7/0)	Mountain Standard Time	MDT	(+7/1)	Mountain Daylight Time
PST	(+8/0)	Pacific Standard Time	PDT	(+8/1)	Pacific Daylight Time
YST	(+9/0)	Yukon Standard Time	YDT	(+9/1)	Yukon Daylight Time
AHT	(+10/0)	Alaska-Hawaii St. Time	AHD	(+10/1)	Alaska-Hawaii Daylight Time
HST	(+10:30/0)	Hawaii Standard Time	HDT	(+10:30/1)	Hawaii Daylight Time
BST	(+11/0)	Bering Standard Time	BDT	(+11/1)	Bering Daylight Time
NAT	(+11/0)		NAD	(+11/1)	
NZT	(-12/0)		NZD	(-12/1)	
OZT	(-11:30/0)		OZD	(-11:30/1)	
Z11	(-11/0)		11D	(-11/1)	
GST	(-10/0)		GSD	(-10/1)	
SAT	(-9:30/0)		SAD	(-9:30/1)	
JST	(-9/0)		JSD	(-9/1)	
CCT	(-8/0)		CCD	(-8/1)	
SST	(-7/0)		SSD	(-7/1)	
NST	(-6:30/0)		NSD	(-6:30/1)	
R5T	(-6/0)		R5D	(-6/1)	
IST	(-5:30/0)	Indian Standard Time	IND	(-5:30/1)	Indian War Time
R4T	(-5/0)		R4D	(-5/1)	
R3T	(-4/0)		R3D	(-4/1)	
IRT	(-3:30/0)		IRD	(-3:30/1)	
BGT	(-3/0)		BGD	(-3/1)	
KET	(-2:30/0)		KED	(-2:30/1)	
EET	(-2/0)	Eastern European Time	EED	(-2/1)	Eastern European Daylight Time
CET	(-1/0)	Central European Time	CED	(-1/1)	Central European Daylight Time
Time					
GMT	(0/0)	Greenwich Mean Time	GMD	(0/1)	Greenwich Mean Daylight Time

When you use these codes, the daylight saving value will be set automatically. For example, using CDT will automatically set the time zone to 6 and the daylight saving time to 1.

Daylight Saving Time (DST) : If there was either daylight saving time or war time, you will enter one (1) and if not you will enter zero (0). In rare cases you may find not rounded off number of hours, like one hour and twenty minutes. In that case you would enter 1:20.

Note : The program will calculate the actual time zone by subtracting the DST from the time zone you entered. Therefore the following will give identical results in the calculations: Timezone=6 and DST=1 or Timezone=5 and DST=0.

Longitude : With this option you can specify if the longitude is East or West. Whatever you select for the longitude will be assumed to be the same for the Time Zone. For example if you select East for longitude, the Time Zone will be assumed to be east. The Degree should be specified in Degrees, Minutes and Seconds separated by either colon (:) or any other non-character symbol (like “-”, “/”, etc.). Instead of specifying East/West and North/South separately from the degree, you can also enter them together. For example, entering 90E50.13 and ignoring the East/West radio button is equivalent to selecting the East radio button and entering 90.50.13 for degree.

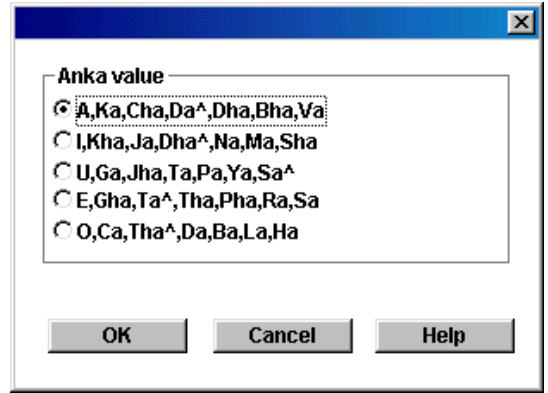
Latitude : With this option you can specify if the latitude is North or South. After you have finished entering your data, always carefully check the information you entered, especially the date and time. Now click on OK and a new chart will be calculated for this birth information.

If you do use the GeoVision Atlas or the ACS atlas, you do not need to worry about entering any of the remaining fields. The Time Zone, DST, Longitude and Latitude will be filled out, and you can click on OK to exit the Birth data form.

Important : If you use the ACS atlas in this program, you have to properly capitalize the characters in the city name. For example “SAN FRANCISCO”, “san francisco” and “San francisco” will NOT work. It has to be “San Francisco”. If you are using the free GeoVision atlas that comes with Parashara’s Light, you don’t have to worry about it; you can use all lower case, all upper case, or mixed.

Anka Value : It is a numerical value associated with the name of the person. This value is determined by the first alphabet of the first name of the person. Under the Edit Menu, click on the Anka Value. This screen has five lines in

which you will see a number of consonants and vowels of the Sanskrit alphabet. If the first name of the person starts with any of these letters then select that particular line. For example if the first name is Alex then you will select the first line because the “A” is in that particular line. If the first name starts with a consonant, only the first letter of the Sanskrit consonants should be taken into account. For example if the name is Doris you will select the fifth line because the “Da” is in that line. For Peter you will select the third line because it contains the “Pa”.



Configuring Parashara’s Light

There are a few settings that dramatically influence the way the charts are calculated and displayed. Because you may have a strong preference one way or the other, we will explain right away the most important settings.

Selecting the Chart Style

There are five popular styles of drawing the Charts – the North Indian, the South Indian, Circular, Bengali and Oriya charts.

The **North Indian style** is a diamond shaped chart where the houses have a fixed location, and the signs are represented as numbers in the houses. The First house, (also referred to as Lagna or the Ascendant), is always found in the top middle area of the Chart. From there on, in a counter clockwise direction, the houses follow in order.

The second, **South Indian style** is drawn using squares for each house. In this kind of Chart, the signs have fixed positions. The second square from the left in the top row is always Aries (Mesha), the one on the right of that is Taurus (Vrisha) and the rest follows in a clockwise order. The Ascendant is indicated either by a diagonal line or by the symbol “As”. From the square (house) where the Ascendant is located, all the other houses follow in clockwise order. Often there is no sign or house number indicated in the South Indian style chart.



The North Indian Style Chart



The South Indian Style Chart



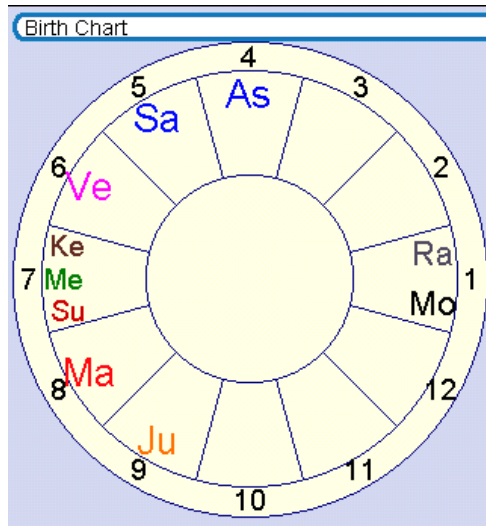
The Bengali Style Chart



The Oriya Style Chart

The **Bengali and Oriya style** is drawn similarly with three rows of three squares each. Each of the four corner squares have a diagonal line to separate them into two parts. In the Bengali style, the second square from the left in the top row is always the first sign Aries (Mesha), and the rest follow in an anti clockwise order. In the Oriya style, the first square from the left in the middle row is always the first house and the rest follow in an anti clockwise order. In the above pictures, the Bengali and Oriya charts are identical because Prince Charles has his Ascendant in the fourth sign.

The **Circular (Western) style** chart : Here again, the houses have a fixed location, and the signs are represented as numbers in the houses. The First house, is always found on the left side, and the remaining house follow in a counter clockwise order.



The Circular (Western) Chart

To change the chart style, click on the Options menu, and select Chart style. In the top left corner of the Chart style options screen, you will see the choice of the five styles, the circular (Western) style being the third choice. Click on the one you prefer. If you selected South Indian style, and if you prefer to see the signs and/or the house numbers indicated in the chart, check your selection in the right bottom corner of the form. Now click on the OK button, and the Charts will be redrawn using the style you selected. You can also change the chart style by simply right clicking on any open space in the chart and selecting your choice from the pop up menu which comes up.

Chart style

- ☒ North Indian
- ☐ South Indian
- ☐ Circular
- ☐ Bengali
- ☐ Oriya

Selecting the Ayanamsha

One of the most important differences between Western and Vedic astrology is the method of calculating planetary positions. Western astrology uses the Tropical zodiac, whereas Vedic astrology uses the Sidereal zodiac. The implication of this is that the planetary positions calculated in these two systems are about 23 to 24 degrees apart. The exact difference in longitude of the Tropi-

cal and Sidereal zodiac is called the Ayanamsha. The Ayanamsha changes every year, and there are different ways of calculating it. The Chitra Paksha Ayanamsha, commonly referred to as Lahiri Ayanamsha, is the most widely used and set as the default in the program. If you don't have a particular preference for a different Ayanamsha, then you don't have to do anything. If you do want to change it, click on Options and select Calculation Options. On the left side of the screen you will find the various kinds of Ayanamshas. Select the one you prefer, and click on the OK button. The charts will be recalculated using the new settings.



Ayanamsha

- ☒ Lahiri
- ☐ None (Sayana)
- ☐ Yukteshwar
- ☐ Raman
- ☐ Bhasin
- ☐ Fagan
- ☐ Krishnamurti New
- ☐ Krishnamurti

Specify offset:

00:00:00

Selecting Color or Black and White

There is one more thing you may want to set right away. By default, the program will assume you have a color monitor and use colors in the graphics. If you have a monochrome display, some of the graphics will not show correctly in the color graphics mode. To change the graphics to black and white, click on the Options menu and select Display options. At the left side of the screen is an area called graphics where you can select Black & White option. Click on the OK button to exit.



Graphics

- ☐ Black & White
- ☒ Color
- ☐ 3D

Saving a Chart

If you followed the previous instructions, you should now have a chart on the screen, in the Chart style you prefer. The title of the Window will show the name of the person and opening and closing square brackets. For example if you entered the chart for someone called Charlie Brown, then the Window title shows Charlie Brown[]. The empty square bracket indicates that this Chart is not saved yet. Once the Chart is saved, the file name will appear between the brackets.

To save the Chart, click on the File menu and select Save. A dialog box will come up and you can choose the folder and specify the file name.

If the birth data was saved before, then simply select the Save command from the File menu and the birth information will be saved. If no changes have been made yet, you will get a message saying “This chart is already saved”. This is just to let you know that it was not necessary to save this birth info.

Changing a Chart

Now you know how to create a new chart, and how to save it. Let’s see how we change the birth data for a chart that was entered already. Click on the ‘Edit’ menu, and select ‘Birth Data’. The same form that is used for entering a new chart comes up, and you can alter the data as you wish. Click on OK to accept the changes, and the Chart will automatically be recalculated.

Printing a Chart

Parashara’s Light allows two kinds of printouts: a large number of printouts available under the ‘Print’ menu, as well as printouts of the various screens.

Printing Individual Printouts from the ‘Print’ menu

The Print menu contains a large number of printouts, which are individually accessible. Each printout can be previewed first on screen before being printed. For example to print one’s Dashas, click on the Print menu, and select Dashas. In the Sub menu select Maha dashas. A print preview comes up, and allows you to scroll through the page. To actually print the page, click on the Print button, or on Cancel to abort the printing. Refer to ‘The Print Menu’ under Chapter 7: ‘Menu References’ for a detailed explanation of each printout.

One entry requires some additional explanation.

1. User defined will print all user-defined printouts. These are printouts that are designed by the user with the Design Tool. The program includes a few examples of such pages, so even if you have not designed any pages yet, you will have some user-defined printouts.

Printing Individual Printouts from the ‘Reports’ menu

The Reports menu also contains a number of printouts grouped under Horoscopes, Calculations, Interpretations, Dashas, Varshaphala, Compatibility, Astronomy, Remedies, Astrology Lessons, Miscellaneous and Reports Overview. Each printout can be viewed on the screen before being printed.

Printing Group of Printouts

All the printouts under the ‘Print’ menu and the ‘Reports’ can also be printed as a group called ‘Model’. To print a set of printouts at once, without having to select each individual page one at a time, a special ‘Select Model’ section is available. Click on the ‘Print’ menu, and select the second entry: ‘Select Model’. The model selection screen comes up. Under the ‘Group’, select the ‘Horoscope’ to print charts related to Birth data; select ‘Varshaphala’ to print annual charts; or select ‘Compatibility’ to print compatibility report for two persons. Under ‘Model’ select one out of the pre-organized models. Click ‘OK’ to print.

In case you want to modify an existing model, select the model and click on ‘Edit’ button. To add a new model, select ‘New Model’ under ‘Model’ and click on ‘Edit’ button. The printout selection screen will come up. Give a name to your model or modify the name of an existing model. Click on any printout under the ‘Available printouts’ to make a selection. Click on the printout name again to deselect the printout. The box on the right side shows the selected printouts and the order in which they will be printed.

Printouts from the Screen

Virtually everything that can be shown on the screen can also be printed. Even though the screens have been designed to be used interactively, the program allows you to print them. Click on the ‘File’ menu, and select ‘Print screen’ to print the current screen (selected from the Charts menu).

Because the proportion of the screen is different from the proportion of a sheet of paper, the program has to improvise a little to make it look nice. Therefore, not every screen printout will fill the page, or make efficient use of the much larger space available on paper. For these reasons, we generally recommend using the printouts for making your Chart printouts.

CHAPTER 3

USING THE WORKSHEET

After a chart is opened from the disk, or just created, the Worksheet screen comes up. The worksheet allows interactive use of many different charts and tables, and offers you an incredible flexibility in customizing Parashara's Light for specific purposes (*see Figure 3.1*). There are 300 worksheets, and about 100 of them have been designed for your ready use. You can select a worksheet from the Charts menu, or from the "Select Worksheet" screen (press F9 to launch). The up and down arrow keys let you navigate the worksheets in their numerical order.

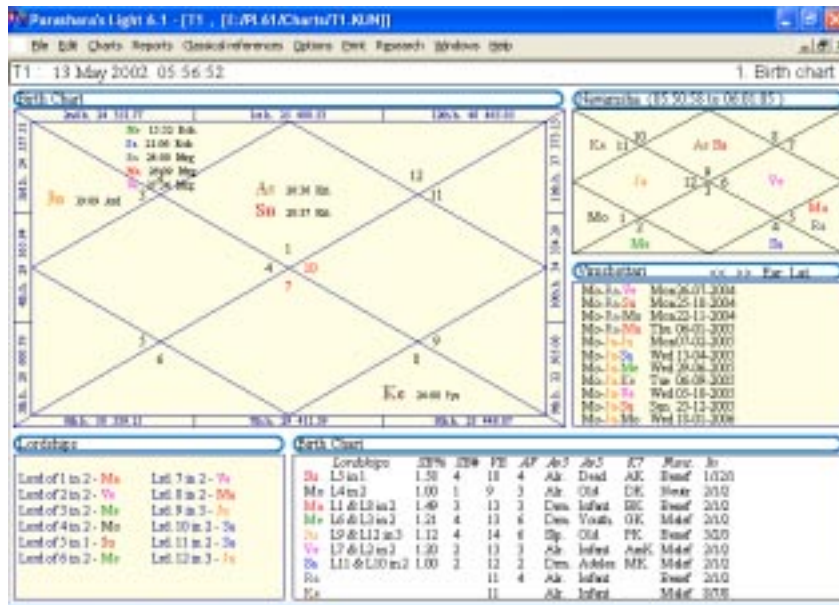


Figure 3.1 - A worksheet with nine fields, with a large birth chart.

Think of the worksheet as a place where you can layout, organize, and interact with the charts as if they were actual cards you lay out on a table. Each part of the screen in which you can place a chart or table is a 'field', and the Worksheet has place for 25, 20, 16, 15, 12, 9, 6 or 4 fields at the same time. The fields are scaled automatically to the size of the window. You can select your preferred layout by clicking on the title of the worksheet in the right upper corner and making a selection from the Dimension list. All the fields of the worksheet are sensitive to mouse clicks, that allow you to manipulate what's in the fields.

Changing the Contents of a Field

To change what is displayed in a field, click somewhere in the blank area of the field. You will get an elaborate dialog box that offers 4 types of choices : Tables, Context, Special charts, Vargas. (*see Figure 3.2*). The options from the 4 columns can be combined by single-clicking items in each colum. When you press OK, or if you double click any one of these options, the corresponding chart or table will be placed in the field that was selected. This allows you to view any desired information in any place within the window, with only two clicks of the mouse.

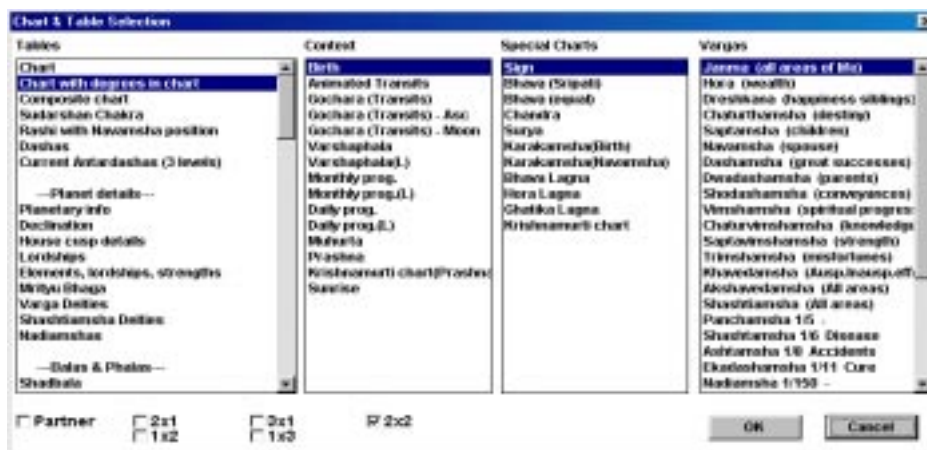


Figure 3.2 - The Charts & Tables dialog box.

To say the same in different words:

1. Decide *where* you want to place the new chart on the worksheet. (For example in the left lower corner, or in the middle, etc.). Realize that the new

chart will replace the chart or table that is already there.

2. *Click* on a blank area of that field in the worksheet.
3. In the dialog box that comes up, *select the chart* or table you want to see (by combining selections from each of the 4 columns).
4. The program will now display *the selected chart in the field you clicked in*.

Note: All the dialog boxes are resizable and you can customize their size by placing the cursor on the corner of the box and dragging it to the required size. The dialog box can be dragged and located anywhere on the screen. This size and location last selected will be saved by the software and you will find it exactly like that when you use the software the next time.

Viewing Vargas in the Worksheet

There are sixteen Vargas (divisional charts), including the birth chart. Most of the Vargas relate to one particular area of life, some relate to all areas of life like the Birth Chart itself. The Vargas have Sanskrit names, in most cases simply the Sanskrit number of the division. For example the Navamsha is the 1/9th division and 'Nava' means nine. (Ref. Elements of Vedic Astrology, Ed.III, Ch.10).

In the Charts & Tables menu, the entire right column is devoted to the Birth chart and its Vargas (*see Figure 3.3*). When you select the first entry, 'Janma', the chart or table you select in the first column will be based on the birth chart. Clicking on any of the other items gives you the chart/table based on that divisional chart (*see Figure 3.4*).

Vargas

Janma (all areas of life)
Hora (wealth)
Dreshkana (happiness siblings)
Chaturthamsha (destiny)
Saptamsha (children)
Navamsha (spouse)
Dashamsha (great successes)
Dwadashamsha (parents)
Shodashamsha (conveyances)
Vimshamsha (spiritual progress)
Chaturvimshamsha (knowledge)
Saptavimshamsha (strength)
Trimshamsha (misfortunes)
Khavedamsha (Ausp.Inausp.eff.)
Akshavedamsha (All areas)
Shashtiamsha (All areas)
Panchamsha 1/5 -
Shashtamsha 1/6 Disease
Ashtamsha 1/8 Accidents
Ekadashamsha 1/11 Cure
Nadiamsha 1/150 -

Figure 3. 3 - The Vargas selection area in the Charts and tables dialog box.

Shashtiamsha Deities : About half-way down the Tables column, the entry ‘Shashtiamsha Deities’ gives the deities of various planets. After the name of the deity, the letter (M) or (B) indicates the malefic or benefic nature of the deity followed by the inherent nature of the deity ruling the planet.

Shastiamshas

Su: Brama (M): wandering
Mo: Kaala (M): destructive principle
Ma: Yaksha (B): celestial singer
Me: Kshiteesa (B): ruler of the earth
Ju: Marut (B): the wind god
Ve: Marut (B): the wind god
Sa: Deva (B): divine, spiritual side
Ra: Maheshwara(B): a great lord
Ke: Maheshwara(B): a great lord

The Shashtiamsha deities of the planets displayed on the worksheet.

The Nadiamshas : The next item after “Shastiamsha Deities” is ‘Nadiamshas’ in the Tables selection. (see Figure 3.4). Both are meant to be calculated based on the Birth chart (Janma), but the software allows experimentation with other Vargas.

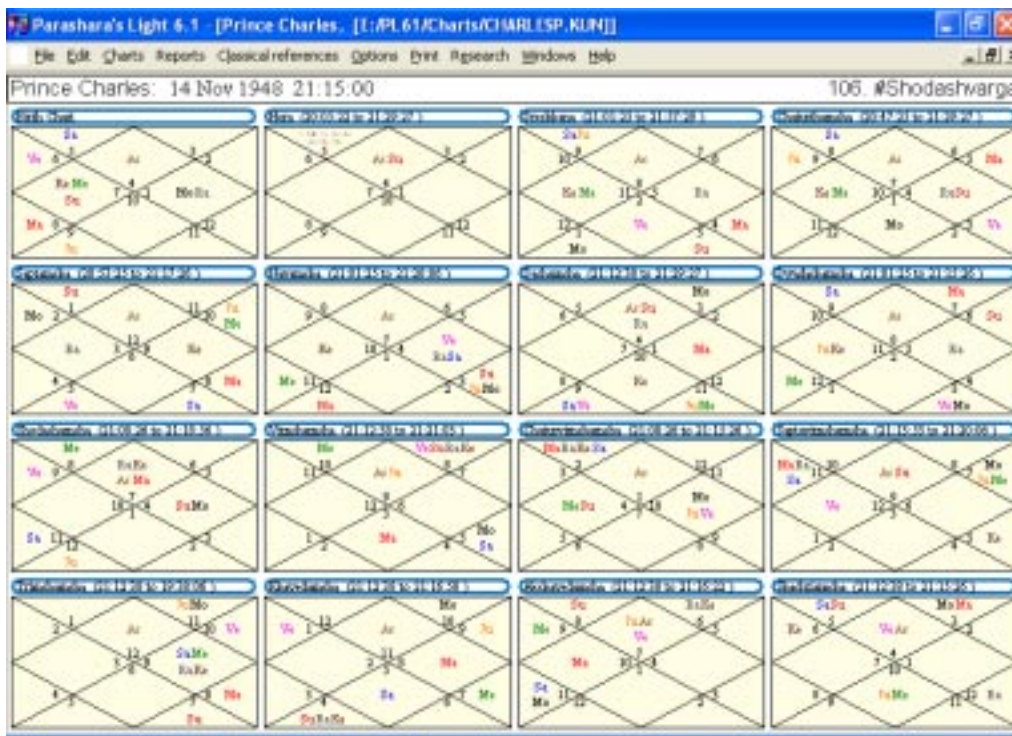


Figure 3.4 - A 16 fields (4 x 4) worksheet with all the Shodasha Vargas placed on it.

Viewing Dashas in the Worksheet

To view Dashas in the Worksheet, first click in a field where you want the dashas to be displayed and when the Charts & Tables form comes up, click on the entry 'Dashas' under the 'Tables' dialog box. Next, select the Context from the second column, in the usual case, "Birth". By default, the Vimshottari dashas are displayed from the current period of time onwards, on 4 levels (Sookshma dasha) (see Figure 3.5)

Tables

Chart
Chart with degrees in chart
Composite chart
Sudarshan Chakra
Rashi with Navamsha position
Dashas
Current Antardashas (3 levels)

Vimshottari	<<	>>	Ear.Lat.
Ra-Me-Me-Me	Fri	12-27-2002	
Ra-Me-Me-Ke	Wed	01-15-2003	
Ra-Me-Me-Ve	Thu	01-23-2003	
Ra-Me-Me-Su	Fri	02-14-2003	
Ra-Me-Me-Mo	Thu	02-20-2003	
Ra-Me-Me-Ma	Mon	03-03-2003	
Ra-Me-Me-Ra	Tue	03-11-2003	
Ra-Me-Me-Ju	Mon	03-31-2003	
Ra-Me-Me-Sa	Thu	04-17-2003	
Ra-Me-Ke-Ke	Thu	05-08-2003	
Ra-Me-Ke-Ve	Mon	05-12-2003	

Figure 3.5 - The Vimshottari dasha upto 3 levels.

On the same first line where it shows 'Vimshottari' you also see four commands:

<< (fewer levels) : Click on the << to see fewer dasha levels at once. You can go down all the way to see only one dasha level at once (just the Maha dashas). With fewer levels, you will see dashas for a much longer period of time, because they don't change as often.

>> (more levels) : Click on the >> to see more levels at once. You can see at most 5 levels at once (Prana dashas). When you see the dashas on 5 levels, you can only see the dashas for a very short period of time, because the 5th level dashas follow very quickly. Only for birth times that are very accurate this would give reliable information.

Ear. (Scroll up to earlier dates) : Click on **Ear.** to see dashas for earlier dates, scrolling one line at a time.

Lat. (Scroll down to later dates) : To see dashas for later dates, click on **Lat.** To change the date directly, please refer to the next paragraph.

The just described controls allow you to browse through the dasha periods. There are many more things you can do : • Select a different dasha system. • Directly specify a particular date to show the dashas for. • Directly specify the number of levels. • Calculate dashas from the Moon, Ascendant, or other Planets.

Some fields displayed on the worksheet need no further action like the birth chart. For other fields you may want to change something related to the way it is calculated. For example, you must be able to select a different dasha, specify the date and the number of levels that the dashas are calculated for. For a Transit chart you have to specify the date, for a Varshaphala chart you have to set the year. In every field where such a special action is appropriate, the first line of the chart will respond to mouse clicks. It is like a miniature menu bar that contains one or more menu entries. Take the cursor above the first line of the field. The cursor changes to 'Options' cursor (see picture on right). If you click on this line, you get a dialog box that allows you to modify the relevant parameters. In case of a field displaying dasha, clicking on the name of the dasha will bring a window titled 'Dashas' (see Figure 3.6).

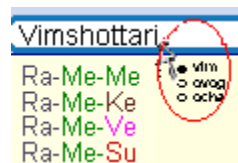


Figure 3.6 - The 'Dashas' Screen

The first parameter you can set is the Begin date. You can edit the date by typing in the date (dd:mm:yyyy) in the edit field. You can also pick a date from the 'Event list' by clicking on the 'Select Date' button. (The event list is a list of events or important dates that you can enter for a particular person's life. To enter a new event or to edit an existing event, click on the 'Edit' menu, and select 'Events').

In the area titled *Dasha System*, you can select the kind of Dasha system you want to use. The most popular systems are Vimshottari, Ashtottari, Yogini, Chara, and Kalachakra. There is little agreement about the exact significance of each dasha system, except that most people prefer Vimshottari. Recently some new books have come out explaining Chara, Yogini and Kalachakra dashas.

In the *Levels* section simply select the number of levels you want to see the Dashas for.

For the Nakshatra based dashas, the classical texts always give the dasha calculations based on the position of the Moon. Some people have experimented with doing the same calculations based on the position of the Ascendant, the Sun and other planets. You can select one of these other reference points in the '*Dashas based on*' section.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, Charts, Reports, Calculations, Options, Grid, Reports, Window, Help) and a title bar 'Prashna's Light 6.5 - [Prince Charles, [11:05:15] Charts/D4408 [10P:00]]'. The main area is divided into 12 panels arranged in a 4x3 grid. The first row shows 'Vimshottari' dasha levels for 'cc, ss, Pa, Lat'. The subsequent rows show dasha calculations for other systems: 'Ashtottari', 'Yogini', 'Chara', and 'Kalachakra'. Each panel lists dates and times for the start of each dasha period.

Figure 3.7 - A Worksheet displaying various dasha levels of Vimshottari in the first row and different dasha systems in other fields.

Viewing Transits in the Worksheet

There are numerous items in the 'Charts & Tables' menu that are related to showing Transits. First of all, the actual Transit chart is obtained by selecting Chart, Gochara (Transits) in the Tables and context column respectively. To see the transits relative to the natal Lagna or Moon, select Gochara (Transits) – Asc, or Gochara (Transits) – Moon respectively. The Vargas (divisional charts) for the Transit Chart are created by also selecting a Varga from the Vargas column. Additional special calculations, such as the Tarabala, Chandrabala, Tithi, Karana, Yoga, Dashas etc., are selected from the many choices in the Tables column. You see, the possibilities are nearly endless! (see Figure 3.8).

Tables	Context
Chart	Birth
Chart with degrees in chart	Animated Transits
Composite chart	Gochara (Transits)
Sudarshan Chakra	Gochara (Transits) - Asc
Rashi with Navamsha position	Gochara (Transits) - Moon
Dashas	Varshaphala
Current Antardashas (3 levels)	Varshaphala(L)

Figure 3.8 - The Transit selection area in the Charts and tables selection box.

The Transit Chart

Let's review the process of selecting a Transit related chart. First decide where you want the transits to be placed on the worksheet. Click in that field, and the Chart & Tables dialog will come up. Click one of the Gochara (transits) items in the Context column, and any other additional selection in the other 3 columns. Click on OK, and the dialog box will close, and the Transit chart or table will appear in the worksheet in the field you selected. You will see a line above the chart. The word, 'Transit' is obvious. The word, 'Today', tells you that this chart is cast for the current date and place (see Figure 3.9).



Fig. 3.9 - The Transit Chart, transit from Lagna chart and details at the time of the transit.

As you see, the transit chart is shown for the current date by default. You can easily change the transit chart to be calculated for other events/dates.

Data Entry of Events

To specify a new event or a significant date, click on the Edit menu, and select Events. The multi pane Data Entry dialog box will open on the Events Tab. You will get a list of 20 events, most of them are unspecified and called new event. Click on the first new event entry. Let's take as an example one's day of marriage. For Name type Marriage. The remaining fields are identical to the birth information form, but this time you fill out the place, date and time of the event.

The screenshot shows a 'Data Entry' dialog box with a yellow background and a blue title bar. It has several tabs at the top: 'Birth data', 'Event', 'Language', 'Religion', and 'Assign specific settings'. The 'Event' tab is selected. On the left, there is a list box containing 20 entries, all labeled 'New Event'. The first entry is selected. On the right, there are several input fields: 'Name' (containing 'Marriage'), 'Date' (containing 'Wed 2006-01-04'), 'Time' (containing '12:00:00'), 'Country' (containing 'USA'), 'State' (containing 'PA'), 'City' (containing 'Pittsburgh'), 'Longitude' (containing '40.4406'), 'Latitude' (containing '79.9951'), and 'Timezone' (containing 'EST'). There are also buttons for 'Add', 'Delete', 'Copy->', and 'Delete->'. At the bottom, there are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

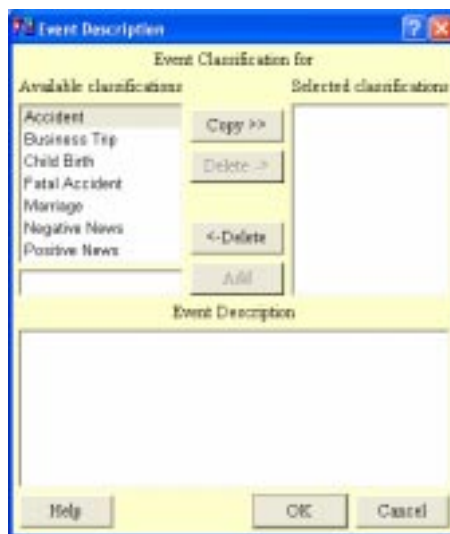
Next click on the 'Description' button. A dialog window opens up. The Available Classification List contains a list of classifications already entered for you. You can add additional categories by entering the classification in the empty field just below this list, and then clicking on the corresponding 'Add' button. The entry gets added to the Available Classification List. The '<-Delete' button allows you to delete entries from this list.

In order to assign the event to some classification, select the classification from the Available list and click on the 'Copy->' button. The entry is copied to the Selected Classification list. Use the 'Delete->' button to remove entries from the selected list.

The 'Event Description for Marriage' (in this instance) portion can be used to enter a brief description of the event within 500 characters.

Here we should clarify that these notes are event specific as compared to the general birth chart related notes you can enter in the dialog box, which appears when you click on the 'Notes' tab in the same pane and which you can also be accessed through the Edit Menu.

When you are done entering the above, click on the OK button. You have now added one event to this persons birth data, and this information will be saved along with the birth chart.



Now we want to change the transit chart to be calculated for the event you just entered. Click on the word 'Transit Today', and you should get a list of all events. Now select the event you just entered (i.e. Marriage). The transit chart will be recalculated and show the name of the event. Each chart that pertains to the transit chart, like the Vargas of the transit, Transit vargas and the planetary positions of the transit chart, have their own independent selection for the event they are based on. In other words, changing the event for one will not effect any others. But often you would like all of them to change simultaneously so you can easily see all calculations for the same event by changing just one. This can be done like this: Right click on each transits related chart or table you want to stay "in sync", and select Advanced options from the menu. Next, check the "synchronize dates" checkbox. Those, and only those charts that have the "Synchronize dates" option checked will always use the same event.

Viewing Planetary details of the Transit Chart

To see the degrees, Nakshatras, etc. of the planets at the time of transit, click in the field where you would like to display the planetary details. In the 'Charts & Tables' menu first select 'Planetary info' from the Tables column and then double click one of the Gochara (Transits) items in the Context column. By right clicking on the resulting table in the worksheet, you can customize the contents of the table, from over 40 available calculations.

Composite chart	Birth
Sudarshan Chakra	Animated Transits
Rashi with Navamsha position	Gochara (Transits)
Dashas	Gochara (Transits) - Asc
Current Antardashas (3 levels)	Gochara (Transits) - Moon
---Planet details---	Varshaphala
Planetary info	Varshaphala(L)
Declination	Monthly prog.
House cusp details	Monthly prog.(L)
Lordships	Daily prog.
Elements, lordships, strengths	Daily prog.(L)
	Muhurta

Viewing Varshaphala Charts in the Worksheet

The Varshaphala chart is similar to the progression chart used in Western astrology. It is calculated for the time when the Sun in transit passes over the same position as it is in the Birth Chart. Every year around one's birthday, a new Varshaphala starts. The Varshaphala chart has its own dashas, and different rules for calculating the Yogas and aspects. Two excellent books on this topic are written by Dr. K.S. Charak. (Also refer to *Elements of Vedic Astrology*, Ed.III, Ch.25).

---Varshaphala specific---	Birth
Varsh. year lord	Animated Transits
Varsh. strength	Gochara (Transits)
	Gochara (Transits) - Asc
	Gochara (Transits) - Moon
	Varshaphala
	Varshaphala(L)

The Varshaphala Chart

In the “Chart & Tables” menu, nearly all options can be applied to the Varshaphala chart. Simply Select “Varshaphala” (based on the natal location) or “Varshaphala (L)” (based on the current location) from the Context column, and whatever chart or table you wish to see from the Tables column. The Tables column has a section “Varshaphala specific” with calculations that only make sense for the Varshaphala chart. In a similar way the Monthly Solar Progression chart (“Monthly prog.” And “Monthly prog. (L)”) and Daily Solar Progression chart can be used.

The Varshaphala chart can be seen in the Worksheet by clicking on a field, selecting ‘Varshaphala’ from the Context column, and selecting the desired

chart or table from the Tables column. The Varshaphala based chart or table for the current year is displayed on the Worksheet. The title of the chart will read ‘Progression [xx]’ where xx is the age of the person for this year. To see the Varshaphala chart for a different year, click on the title. A form will come up where you can select a different age. Click on ‘OK’ to recalculate the chart for the new age your specified.

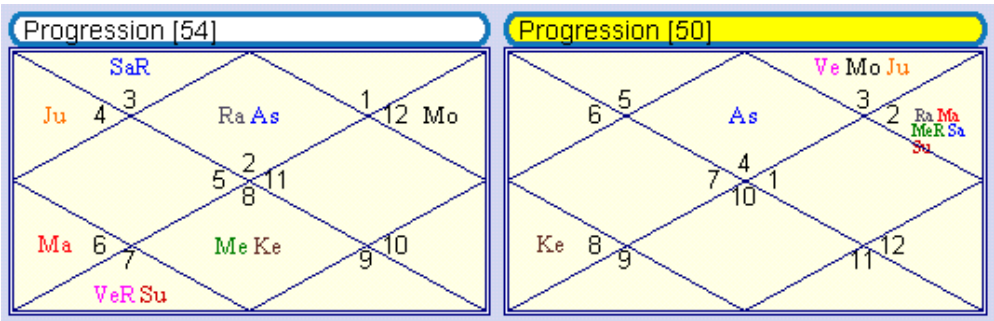


Figure 3.10 - The Varshaphala Chart and the Navamsha of the Varshaphala Chart.

The Vargas of the Varshaphala

To see a Varga (i.e. the Navamsha) for the Varshaphala, click in a different field and select ‘Varshaphala’ from the Context column, and any Varga from the Vargas column Amshas.

Context	Special Charts	Vargas
Birth	Sapt	Janma (all areas of life)
Animated Transits	Bhava (Sripati)	Hora (wealth)
Gochara (Transits)	Bhava (equal)	Dreshkana (happiness siblings)
Gochara (Transits) - Asc	Chandra	Chaturthamsha (destiny)
Gochara (Transits) - Moon	Surya	Saptamsha (children)
Varshaphala	Karakamsha(Birth)	Navamsha (spouse)
Varshaphala(L)	Karakamsha(Navamsha)	Dashamsha (great successes)
Monthly prog.	Bhava Lagna	Dwadashamsha (parents)
Monthly prog.(L)	Hora Lagna	Shodashamsha (conveyances)
Daily prog.	Ghatika Lagna	Vimshamsha (spiritual progress)
Daily prog.(L)	Krishnamurti chart	Chaturvimshamsha (knowledge)
Muhurta		Saptavimshamsha (strength)
Prashna		Trimshamsha (misfortunes)
Krishnamurti chart(Prashna)		Navedamsha (Ausp./inausp. eff.)

Figure 3.11 - The Vargas Menu

With the help of the Varga column you can select any of the sixteen divisional charts of Parashara. There are some specific divisional charts pertaining to the

Varshaphala known as Tajika Vargas. The Tajika Vargas are the Panchamsha (1/5 division of a sign), the Shashtiamsa (1/6 division), Ashtamsha (1/8 division) and Ekadashamsha (1/11 division of a sign). These can be selected from the same Vargas column in the Charts & Tables menu.

The Year lord and Panchadikaris

Experts in Varshaphala will want to see the year lord and the Panchadhikaris (five office bearers). For this information select the ‘Varsh. year lord’ in the Tables column of the Charts & Tables menu. There is a separate method of calculation of Planetary strengths for the Varshaphala Chart. To get this table on the Worksheet, select ‘Varsh. strength’ in the Tables column. (see Figure 3.12).

Year lord		Varshaphala strengths						
Year lord	Ju	Griha		Hudda		Navamsha		
Muntha:	Cap 11:42	Uchcha		Drekkana		Total		
Panchadhikaris:		Su	15	2.1	7.5	7.5	1.2	8.34
Muntha Pati	Sa(8.41)	Mo	15	17	7.5	5.0	1.2	11.4
Janma Lagna Pati	Mo(13.5)	Ma	30	13	3.7	7.5	2.5	14.2
Varsha Lagna Pati	Ve(11.2)	Me	15	16	15	7.5	3.7	14.5
Trirashi Pati	Mo(13.5)	Ju	30	3.1	15	7.5	3.7	14.8
Dinaratri Pati	Ju(16.3)	Ve	15	0.4	11	5.0	2.5	8.54
		Sa	22	12	15	7.5	3.7	15.3

Figure 3.12 - The Year Lord Chart on the left gives the Year Lord, Muntha and the Panchadhikaris. The chart on the right is for Varshaphala strengths.

The Monthly and Daily Progression Charts

There are two more kinds of Varshaphala (Progression) charts that can be calculated in the worksheet - the Monthly and the Daily progression chart. The Monthly progression chart is cast for the moment that the Sun reaches the same degree as it was in the birth chart, in any of the signs. Because the Sun transits twelve signs in a year, every month around the same day it will go through this point. The Monthly progression chart is used for a deeper analysis of that particular month. The daily progression chart is cast for the moment the Sun is in the same minute and second of arc, but in any of the signs, in any degree. This will happen almost every day, because the Sun takes slightly more than a day to transit one degree. This chart is used for just one day, until the next one starts.

To calculate either chart, select the 'Monthly Prog.' or 'Daily Prog.' in the Context column. The chart will be displayed within the title and age in years/months for the monthly chart and age in years/months/days for the daily chart (see Figure 3.13).

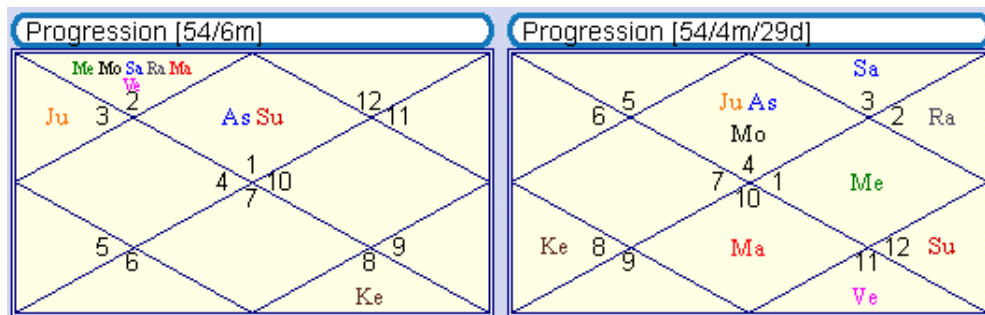


Figure 3.13 - The Monthly Progression and the Daily Progression Charts.

To change the month or the day for which the chart is calculated, click on the title. You should get a dialog box where you can select a different date. The chart will be recalculated for the new date. The number of months that are indicated in the title of the chart are average 30.4375 day months, counting from the birth date. The days that are indicated are also a little different: because there are 360 daily progression charts in a year, every 'day' is a little longer than a 'real' day. Both charts are simply called Progression, but you know it's the Monthly progression when it indicates only the years and months (76/1m) and it's the Daily progression when it also gives the days (76/1m/5d).

Viewing Ashtakavarga in the Worksheet

In the 'Tables' column in the 'Charts & Tables' menu, scroll down a bit to select the Ashtakavarga for all planets (Samudaya Ashtakavarga) or Ashtakavarga for individual planets or the ascendant.

Tables	Context
<div> <div> <div>----</div> <div>Ashtakavarga</div> <div>----</div> </div> <div>Ashtakavarga chart</div> <div>Ashtakavarga Sun chart</div> <div>Samudaya Ashtakavarga graph</div> <div>Samudaya Ashtakavarga table</div> <div>Prastarashtaka Varga table</div> <div>Sarva Chancha Chakra</div> <div>Vedasthana</div> </div>	<div>Birth</div> <div>Animated Transits</div> <div>Gochara (Transits)</div> <div>Gochara (Transits) - Asc</div> <div>Gochara (Transits) - Moon</div> <div>Varshaphala</div> <div>Varshaphala(L)</div> <div>Monthly prog.</div> <div>Monthly prog.(L)</div>

The Ashtakavarga charts and table may be calculated for any of the available Contexts: the Birth chart, transits, Muhurta, Varshaphala etc. Ashtakavarga total

can also be shown around a chart by right clicking on the chart, selecting “Advanced Options” and checking the “Show Ashtakavarga scores” check box (not available for circular charts).

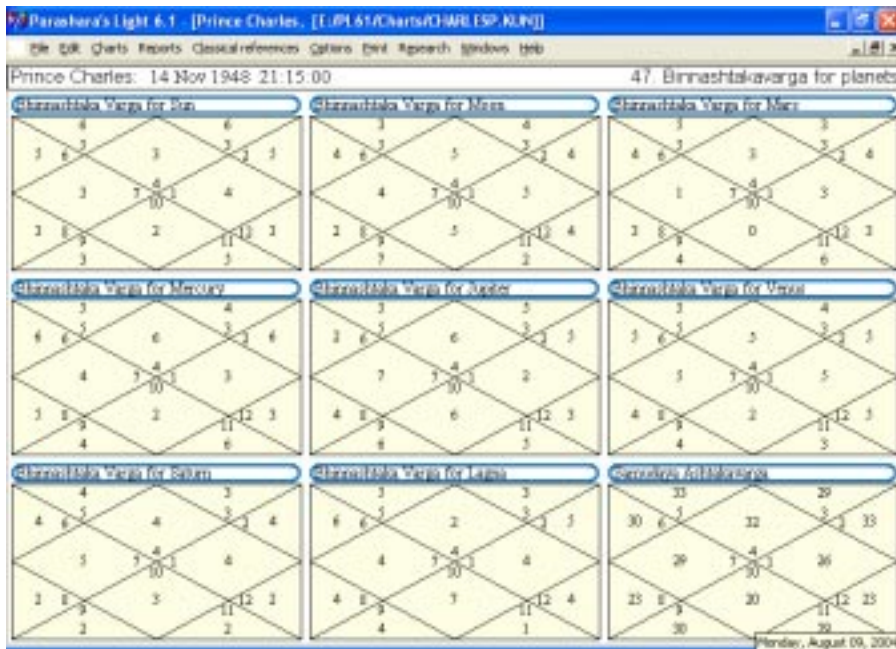


Figure 3.14 - A Worksheet displaying the Samudaya Ashtakavarga, the Bhinnashtaka Varga for all the planets and the Ascendant.

Note that there is also a dedicated worksheet for Ashtakavarga that shows a lot more detail. Please refer to the next chapter for how to use that screen.

Viewing Special Charts on the Worksheet

In the Charts & Tables menu, the third column is marked ‘Special charts’ through which you can get different bhava charts, special ascendant charts, the rotated charts for the North Indian style charts (like the Moon or the Sun chart), the Karakamsha, special Lagna charts, the Krishnamurti chart. None of these special charts can be used with Vargas other than the Rashi (no division) chart.

Special Charts

Sign
Bhava (Sripati)
Bhava (equal)
Chandra
Surya
Karakamsha(Birth)
Karakamsha(Navamsha)
Bhava Lagna
Hora Lagna
Ghatika Lagna
Krishnamurti chart

The Bhavas and the Krishnamurti Chart

The '**Bhava (Sripati)**' entry in the Special Chart gives the Bhava Chart calculated according to the Sripati system of Bhava calculation.

The '**Bhava (equal)**' gives the Bhava chart according to the Equal-house system where all the houses are considered to be of equal span of 30° each.

The '**Krishnamurti Chart**' is based on the Placidious system of calculation of houses.

The Bhava (Sripati) and Bhava (equal) charts treat the ascendant as the center of the first house. Krishnamurti Chart based on the Placidious system, treats the ascendant as the beginning of the first house. The sign number indicated in North Indian chart style in the Bhava Sripati and Equal charts indicate the sign falling in the bhava madhya (center). In case of KP there is no bhava madhya, so no sign number is indicated (see Figure 3.15).



Figure 3.15 - The Bhava (Sripati), the Bhava (Equal) and the Krishnamurti (Placidious) Chart.

Special Ascendants

Three special ascendants suggested by sage Parashara - the Bhava Lagna, Hora Lagna and Ghatika Lagna can be displayed on the Worksheet. The charts can be selected under the Special Charts area in the Charts & Tables menu. (see Figure 3.16).



Figure 3.16 - The Bhava Lagna, Hora Lagna and Ghatika Lagna Charts.

Rotated Chart

Any chart displayed in the North Indian style treating a particular reference point as the ascendant is termed as a rotated chart. The **Moon (Rashi) chart** and the **Sun (Surya) chart** display the birth chart treating respectively the Moon and the Sun as the ascendants.

The Karakamsha chart takes the sign of the Atma Karaka (AK) in the Navamsha as the ascendant for the Karakamsha chart. If the birth chart is displayed with this sign as the ascendant, it is displayed as the '**Karakamsha**' on the Worksheet. If the Navamsha chart is displayed with the Atma Karaka as the ascendant, it is titled 'titled '**Karakamsha (Navamsha)**' on the Worksheet. Some opine that the 'Karakamsha in birth chart' should be called the 'Karakamsha Chart' and 'Karakamsha in Navamsha' as the 'Swamsha chart'.



Figure 3.17 - The Moon (Rashi) Chart, the Sun (Surya) Chart and the Karakamsha (in Birth Chart).

The Prashna Chart

The Prashna Chart (Horary chart) is calculated for a particular moment. In the software the moment you open a file, or create a new birth chart, the Prashna chart is created taking into consideration the date and time of the computer's real time clock. The place is taken as the default place set in the software.

Changing the Default Place : To change the default place in the program, click on File menu and New. The data entry window will appear on the screen. Input the country, city and state. The latitude, longitude and time zone for the place will be filled in the relevant fields automatically by the program and a chart will appear on the right top corner of the data entry menu. Now click on the Save as Default Place button to save the recently entered city as your default place of work.

Country: England

State: UNITED KINGDOM (general)

City: London

Rodden's Rating: <Unrated>

Longitude: 00W10'00

Latitude: 51N30'00 ☐ Manual Lookup

Timezone: 00:00:00

DST: 00:00:00

Changing the System Date and Time : To change the system's date and time Settings, first click on the Date and Time as displayed on the upper right hand corner (Macintosh) or lower right hand corner (Windows) of your computer screen. The date and Time window will pop up. Make changes as desired and save changes to the system's date and time.

Date/Time Properties

Date & Time

Date: April 2003

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Time: 11:26:31 AM

Time zone: GMT-05:00 Eastern Time (U.S. & Canada)

☒ Automatically adjust clock for daylight saving changes

Other information available on the Worksheet

In the 'Charts & Tables' menu under the heading 'Tables' there are many other items of information which can be displayed on the worksheet like the Karakas, Shadbala, Yogi and Dagdha points, Lordships, etc.

Jaimini Karakas and Jaimini Aspects

In the Tables column, the selection Karakas(7) and Karakas(8) brings up a table showing both the Jaimini Karakas and the Jaimini aspects. The Jaimini system is one branch of Vedic astrology, which has its own particular set of rules and calculations, complementary to the more widely used Parashara system. Even though these techniques are supposed to be brought out by the ancient Jaimini, the calculations described here are found in the text of Parashara as well.

Jaimini Karakas and aspects (7)							
AK	AmK	BK	MK	PiK	PK	GK	DK
Su	Ma	Ve	Me	Sa	Me	Mo	Ju
Aspects between Planets in dual signs: Ju-Ve							
Aspects between Planets in movable and fixed signs: Su-Sa, Mo-Ma, Mo-Sa, Me-Sa, Ra-Ma, Ra-Sa, Ke-Sa							

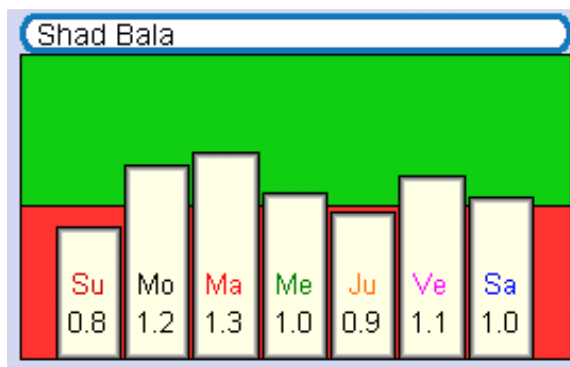
The Karakas, or rather the Chara Karakas (literally “movable signifiers”) are calculated based on the degrees of the planets. The planet with the highest degree is the Atma Karaka (“signifier of the self”) indicated in the table by AK. Following the Atma Karaka are the planets with lower degrees, in decreasing order: the Amatya Karaka (AmK), Bhratru Karaka (BK), Matru Karaka (MK), Pitru Karaka (PiK), Putra Karaka (PK), Gnati Karaka (GK) and Dara Karaka (DK). Each one has its own significance, and is used extensively in the Jaimini system. This method is represented by “Karakas(8)”. Another school of thought considers the Matru and Putra karakas to be the same, leaving only 7 distinct karakas, and is implemented as “Karakas(7)”.

The “Jaimini Karakas and aspects” tables also show the Jaimini aspects, first any aspects between planets located in dual signs, and next any aspects between pairs of planets located in fixed and movable signs.

(Ref. Predicting through Jaimini's Chara Dasha, Ch. 4 and 5)

The Shad Bala

The Shad Bala is a very comprehensive indication of the strengths of the planets. The details of the calculation can be seen in the Shad Bala printout, available under the Calculations section of the Plug-Ins. The total points acquired by each planet, indicative of their strength, can be shown as a graph on the worksheet. Click on the field in the worksheet where you want to see the table, and select the 'Shadbala' under the 'Tables' column in the 'Charts & Tables' screen. Note that you can see the Shad Bala table not only for the Birth chart, but for any other Context as well.



On a color monitor, the graph shows in red and green. Red (the lower part of the graph) indicates scores that are below the minimum requirement for being classified as strong, and green indicates the area that is above the threshold of being classified as strong. Planets having their bars ending in the green area are strong and others ending in red area are weak. In the illustration above, the Sun and Jupiter are weak and all others are strong according to the Shadbala system of calculation of planetary strength.

(Ref. Elements of Vedic Astrology, Ed.III, Ch. 13)

Lordships of Planets

'Lordships' entry brings up a table with the lords of the twelve houses, and their house placement. For example 'Lord of 1 in 10 - Mo' means the lord of the first house is Mo (Moon) placed in the 10th house.

Please note asterisk (*) mark in front of third and fourth houses. '3 - Me in 4 *' indicates that the lord of the third house, Mercury is placed in the fourth house. The lordships table also provides easy access to the interpretation of the lordships. When you click on the "Lord of 1" part, a screen will open with the interpretation for that lordship. You can also click on the "in 10" part to read the significations of the house it is in.

Lordships	
Lord of 1 in 10 - Mo	Lrd. 7 in 2 - Sa
Lord of 2 in 4 - Su	Lrd. 8 in 2 - Sa
Lord of 3 in 4 * - Me	Lrd. 9 in 6 - Ju
Lord of 4 in 3 * - Ve	Lrd. 10 in 5 - Ma
Lord of 5 in 5 - Ma	Lrd. 11 in 3 - Ve
Lord of 6 in 6 - Ju	Lrd. 12 in 4 - Me
* Exchange of lordship	

Space for Scribbling Notes

A 'Notes' field can be placed on the worksheet for you to note down your comments on the chart or any other points for future reference (max. length 500 characters). The 'Notes' field is stored as part of the birth chart so that any comments written earlier can be viewed when the chart is retrieved in future. Click on 'Notes' in the Tables column of the 'Charts & Tables' screen to place this field on Worksheet. To write/edit text, click on the heading 'Notes'.

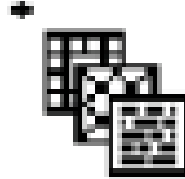
Notes
Parashara's Light Version 6.0 : The Ultimate Vedic Astrology Software

Options in the Worksheet

The worksheet contains a number of places where you can click with the mouse to access certain features or execute specific commands. To help you locate these places the mouse changes to different symbols.

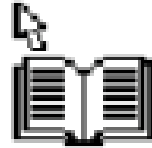
“Three-Chart” Cursor

A cursor looking like three overlapping charts indicates that you can select a chart and place it in the worksheet. To do this, simply click in a place where the cursor looks like three charts. The Charts and Tables menu will come up. You can then choose a chart or table you wish to see in the worksheet. After you make your selection, the program will automatically bring it up in the worksheet in the place you chose.



“Open Book” Cursor

The cursor looks like an open book when you place it above a planet, a sign, or a house in any chart on the worksheet. Clicking when the cursor looks like an open book will bring up additional information about the item you clicked on.



Cursor placed on a Planet in all other charts except the Birth Chart

Place the cursor above a planet of your choice. Single click and the Descriptions screen will appear. (The planet we clicked on in this case is Jupiter).

Jupiter in Navamsha'

The first line tells you which planet you are looking up and what chart it is located in. In this case we are looking up the planet Jupiter located in the Navamsha chart.

The name of the planet is followed by its qualities in this chart, in our example :

'Jupiter (Grt. Enemy, Sleep, Inf, Low)'

The first word in the brackets, in this case *Grt. Enemy*, gives the Dignity of the planet. Possible dignities are: Exalted, Moolatrikona, Own, Great Friend, Friend, Neutral, Enemy, Great Enemy and Debilitated.

The next three words, in our example *Sleep, Inf, Low* determine the avasthas of the planet.

The first one, in this case *Sleep*, is the Jagradadi Avastha of the planet. Possible states are : Alert (Jagrad Avastha or state of wakefulness), Dreaming (Swapnavastha or dreamful state), or Sleeping (Sushupti-avastha or state of sleep).

The second one, *Inf.* is the Balavastha. It could be one of the five states: Infant (Balavastha), Adolescent (Kumaravastha), Youthful (Yuvavastha), Old (Vridhavastha) or Dead (Mritavastha).

The third one, in this case *Low* is the Deeptadi Avastha of the planet. It can be Rad.lt. (radiating light), Health. (healthy, stable), Happy (delighted), Serene (quiescent), Poor (deficient), Unhap. (unhappy, tormented), Depres. (depressed, grief-stricken), Low (wicked), or Anger.

'in Gem, Mrigashi'

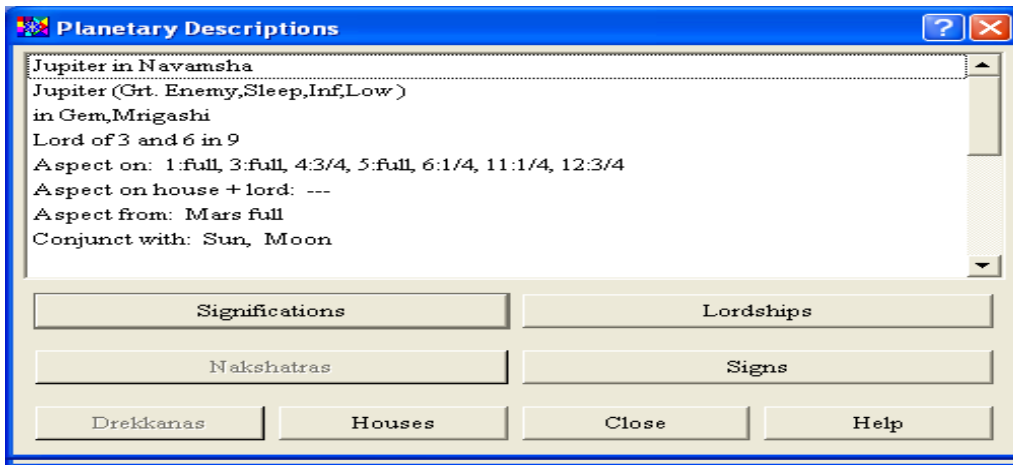
This line indicates the position of the planet in the sign and the nakshatra. In this case Jupiter is placed in Gemini sign in Mrigashira nakshatra.

'Lord of 3 and 6 in 9'

The lordship of the planet and its location in the house is indicated in this line. In our example, Jupiter is the lord of third and sixth house placed in the ninth house.

'Aspect on: 1:full, 3:full, 4:3/4, 5:full, 6:1/4, 11:1/4, 12:3/4'

This line indicates which house the planet aspects. In our example Jupiter aspects the first, third and fifth house by its full aspect; the fourth and the twelfth house by a three-quarter aspect; and the sixth and eleventh house by its one-quarter aspect.



'Aspect on house + lord: ---'

This line indicates any houses where both the house and the lord of the house are aspected. Only that house where the sum of the aspect on the house and the lord is more than a full aspect is listed here. Since the lord of the house is representative of the house, the individual aspects on the house or the lord, even though not full, are still significant enough to consider.

'Aspect from: ...'

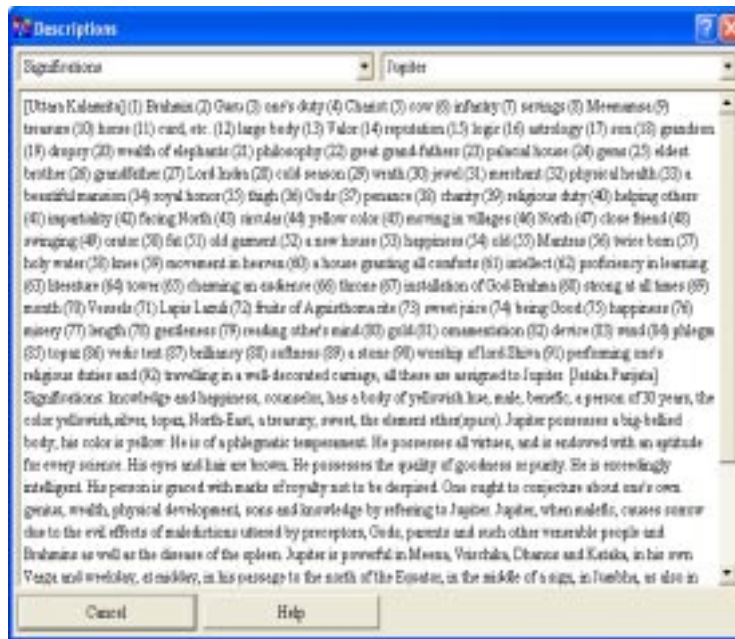
This line indicates the planets from which Jupiter receives an aspect.

'Conjunct with: Sun, Moon'

Here you learn which planets the planet in question is conjunct with. In our example Jupiter is conjunct with Sun and Moon.

So far we discussed information that automatically appears on the screen. Additional information can be gathered by selecting one of the buttons on the bottom of the screen. For example, to view information on a planet, choose from: Significations, Nakshatras, Drekkanas, Lordships, Signs or Houses.

Significations of a Planet : For information on the signification of a planet, click on ‘Significations’. A new screen will appear with detailed information on the planet. The information is taken from the classic Uttara Kalamrita and other texts.

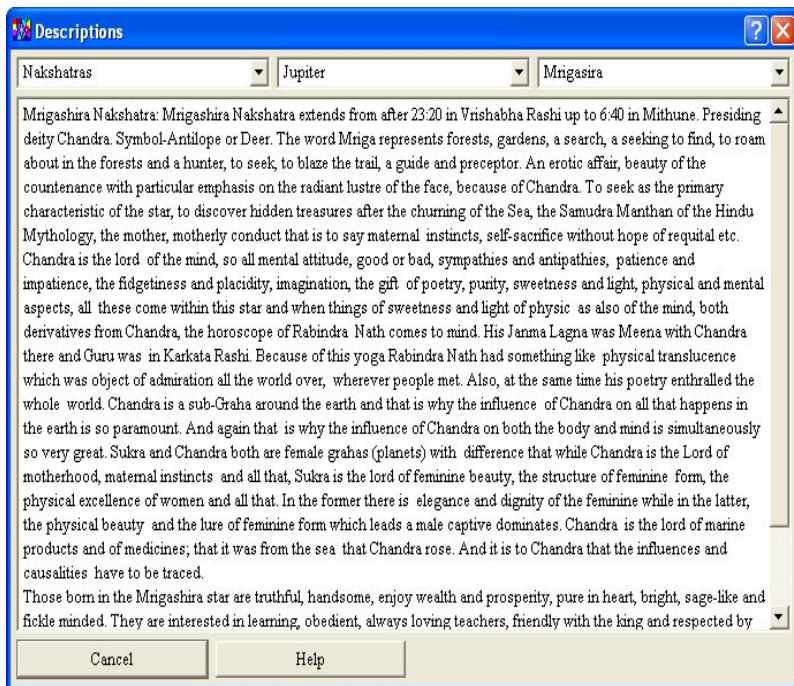


Ascendants Description : For a description of the ascendants of the planet, click on the field ‘Ascendants’.

Signs (Rashis) Description : For a description of the sign that the planet is placed in, click on the field ‘Signs’.

House Description : For a description of the house that the planet is placed in, click on the field ‘Houses’.

Nakshatra of a Planet : For information on the Nakshatra that the planet is placed in, click on the field Nakshatras. The upcoming screen describes in great detail the significations of that particular Nakshatra. For example, Jupiter placed in Ardra nakshatra will show like this :



Drekkana of a Planet : For more information on the Drekkana that the planet is placed in click on the field Drekkanas. The upcoming screen gives information in form of descriptive imagery on the Drekkana that the planet is placed in. The main use of this information lies in interpreting Prashnas.

Lordship Description : For a description of the lordship of the planet, click on the field 'Lordships'.

The descriptions of the planets, houses and signs are derived from Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra unless specified otherwise, and stay the same regardless of what chart the planets are placed in.

Cursor Placed on a Sign Number

If you place the cursor on a sign number and click on it, you will get the description of that sign, part of the integrated Vedic Astrology tutorial.

Cursor Placed on a Planet in the Birth Chart

Place the cursor above a planet of your choice. Single click and the Grahas Overview screen will appear. (The planet we clicked on in this case is Buddha or Mercury). This gives a complete overview of the planet in consideration with emphasis on its Strength, Auspiciousness, Importance, Timing : Transits and Dashas, Qualities and the planet in DashaVargas.

Prince Charles

[Grahas Overview - Buddha](#)

Buddha - Mercury

Strength		Qualities	
Shad Bala	1.08, 3 of 5	Lordships	3, 12
Shad Bala rank	4	Navamsha lordships	12, 9
		Rashi	Libra
		Navamsha	Aquarius
		Nakshatra	Swati
		Nakshatra lord, deity	Rahu
		Shadvarga dispositors	Ju(2) Sa(2) Su(1) Ve(1) Ma(0) Me(0) Mo(0)
		Shadvarga elements	Air(3) Fixed(3) Fire(2)
		Conjunction with	Sun Ket
		Aspects from	Mon Sat Rah
		Jagradadi Avastha	Swapna (Dreamful)
		Baladi Avastha	Yuvavastha (Adulthood)
Auspiciousness			
Ishta Kashta Phala	22		
Ishta Kashta rank	2		
Percentage exalted	84%		
Percentage full	9%		
Dignity	Grt. Friend		
Vimsopaka Bala	15 (77%)		
Vaisheshika count	0		
Ashtakavarga score	4		
Conjunction	N/A		

Cancel Print Help Copy

Cursor Placed on a House Number

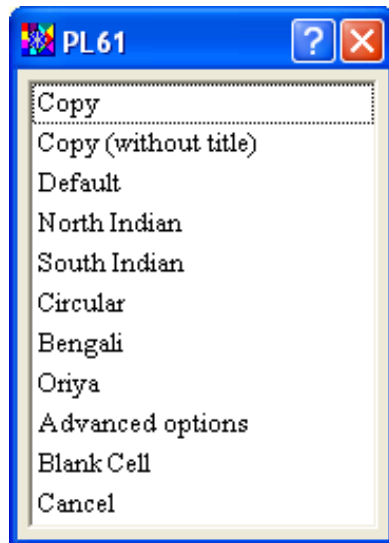
There may not be any house numbers in the chart you are looking at. To view both house and sign numbers in one chart, select the South Indian Style chart under the Options Menu. The North Indian style chart will only give you the sign numbers. If you place the cursor on a house number and click on it you will get the description of that house, part of the integrated Vedic Astrology tutorial.

Right clicking on a Sign number

If you hold the right button of your mouse, and click on a sign, the chart will rotate to show the sign as the ascendant. This is very handy to look at the chart with reference from any of the planets or signs. If you want to switch back, simply right-click on the original ascendant.

Right clicking on an open space

Right clicking on an open space in a chart, or anywhere in a table brings up a small popup menu. This menu will have a number of commands, appropriate for the item you clicked on. In all case, it will include a Copy command, to take a snapshot of the worksheet cell on the clipboard. This allows easy copy and paste to Word processor documents. In the case of a chart, one the items will be Advanced options. This command will open the Advanced Options screen from which you can select a number of features that enrich the information shown in the chart. The advanced options of the Planetary info table lets you select exactly the information you want to display in the table.





CHAPTER 4

USING COMMONLY USED FUNCTIONS

Besides the birth chart, there are many tools and techniques used in Vedic astrology for analysis of charts. In this section we will cover most of the tools of Parashara's Light. We will start with how to access various techniques used in Vedic astrology : Transits, Dashas, Ashtakavarga, Compatibility, etc. Before you continue reading, make sure you have read the previous section : 'Using the Worksheet'.

Transits

- To look at the transits for a very specific date or event, with emphasis on detailed information and comparison with the birth chart, use the Event series worksheets.
- To look at the transits for a long period of time without great detail but along with the birth chart, use the Animated Transits series worksheets
- To look at the transits for a month at a time, along with the dashas, use the Graphical ephemeris or the "Kaksha & Dasha calendar" worksheets.
- To find out when a particular transit will take place, use the Time of transit tool.
- To generate a list, for a period of time, of the dates and times transits take place, use the Transit Report tool.

(Ref. Elements of Vedic Astrology, Ch. 28)

Viewing Transits on the Worksheet

This has been described in details in previous chapter 'Using the Worksheet' under section 'Viewing Transits in the Worksheet'.

Displaying Animated Transits

To see the Animated Transits screen, click on the 'Charts' menu, and select 'Animated Transits'. To clearly show the influence from the transiting planets to the planets in the birth chart, the Chart is also drawn in a circular format, with the Birth Chart in the inner circle and the Transit Chart in the outer circle. In both Charts, the planets are drawn in their position, proportional to their longitude, with a short line to mark the exact point. This makes it very easy to see when a planet is about to transit from one sign to the next sign. It is also very clear to see when a planet in transit goes over a planet in the Birth Chart. The table in the right lower corner displays the date and time for which the transit position of planets are shown in the chart.

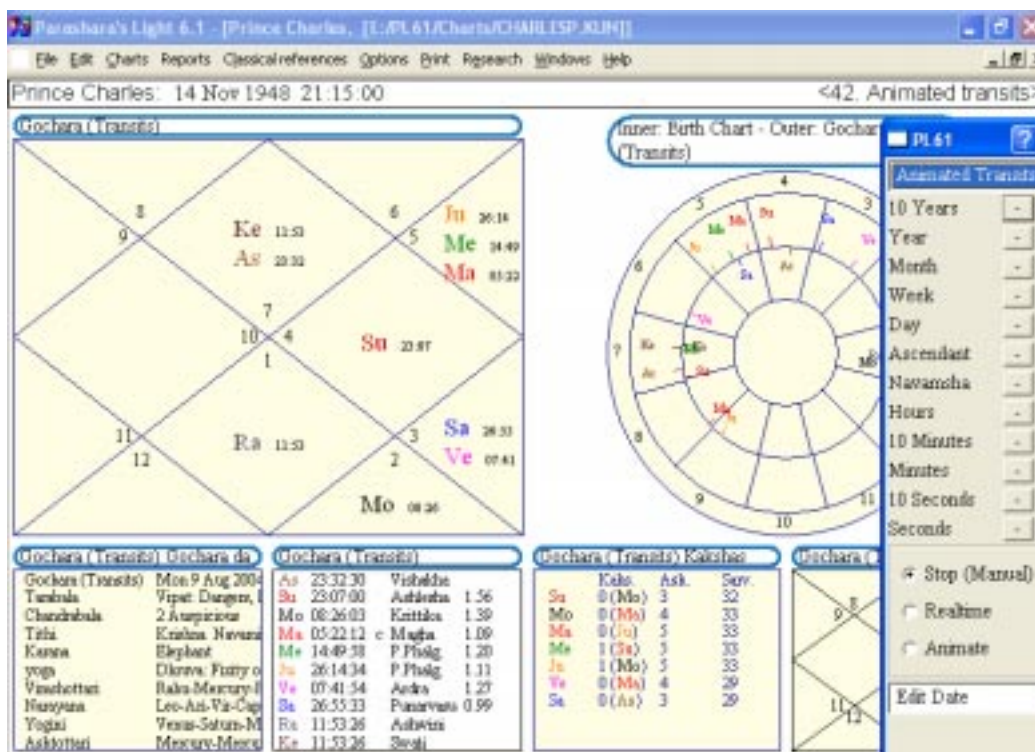


Figure 4.1 - The Animated Transit Screen

Below the charts are 4 tables. The first table shows (amongst other details) the natal dashas running at the moment of the transit.

Planetary Details of Planets in Transit : The second table displayed underneath the transit chart, shows the details of the planets in transit –longitude in degrees and minutes, the retrogression, nakshatra position, and shadbala of the nine planets.

Ashtakavarga Details of Planets in Transit : The table next to the planetary details shows the Ashtakavarga points the planets have acquired.

The column with heading ‘Kaksha’ indicates the Kaksha of the planet in which the planet in transit is passing through and whether it has gained a benefic point (1) or no point (0). Each sign is divided into eight equal parts or Kaksha, each of an extent of $3^{\circ}45'$. The seven planets and the ascendant in the order of – Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon and Ascendant own them. For example, the first column ‘Kaksha’ in the table in *Figure 4.1* indicates that the Sun in Pisces is passing through the Kaksha of Mars. In the Bhinnashtaka varga of the Sun, Mars has not contributed any benefic point (0) in Pisces. Transit of a planet in a Kaksha having a benefic point is considered to be an auspicious transit.

The next column with the heading ‘Ash.’ indicates the points the planet has acquired in the transiting sign in its Bhinnashtaka varga. In the example figure, the Sun has gained total of 3 benefic points in the transiting sign Pisces. In the Bhinnashtaka varga chart there can be a maximum of 8 benefic points. Four and more points are considered to give benefic results.

The last column ‘Sarv.’ shows the total Sarvashtaka varga points of the sign in which the planet is transiting. In the example figure, the Sun is transiting in Pisces, which has 23 benefic points. A maximum of 56 benefic points is possible in a given sign in the Sarvashtakavarga chart. Points between 24 and 28 are considered as the average strength; more than this makes the house progressively strong; less than this progressively weak.

The Controls : As the name indicates, the ‘Animated Transits’ screen can show the transits in motion. The change time tool provides the control over the animation. By default, the chart is not animated, the “Stop (Manual)” mode is selected. In this mode, you can change the time in single steps by clicking on the up /down buttons in the tool. When you select “Realtime”, the program will use the current time to recalculate and refresh all the charts, every second.

The real-time is based on the date and time settings in your computer clock. To adjust the date or time in your computer clock, refer to item 'Changing the system date and time' in section 'The Prashna Chart' in chapter 'Using the Worksheet'.

In "Animate" mode, the screen will be animated at the rate you select. You can select the rate of change by clicking on any of the buttons with an up-arrow to go forward in time, or on a down-arrow to go backwards. For example, clicking on the down-arrow next to "hours", will animate the charts backwards with decrements of an hour.

The animation always starts with the current date. To select a different date, click on the pull down list box at the bottom of the tool, and select **Edit Date**. Enter the new date, and click on OK. The animation will jump to the date you specified.

At any time, you can keep the date/time of the animated chart by clicking the "Add to pick list" button. The current date will be added to the list, for later use. Whenever you select any of the dates on the pick list, the chart will jump to that date.

Because the Animated Transits screen is a worksheet, you have complete freedom to change the contents. This gives you the incredible freedom to animate any and all of the calculations available for the worksheet¹. Two additional Animated Transits worksheets are configured to give you some ideas: "Animated Transits – Vargas" and "Animated Transits – Partner".

Using the Graphical Ephemeris

The purpose of the Graphical Ephemeris is to give you an overview of the transits for a period of time, along with the changes in dashas. To see the Graphical Ephemeris, click on the 'Charts' menu, and select 'Graphical ephemeris'.

At the top of the screen it shows you the month and year for which the transits are calculated. Use the Change Time tool to view transits for different months. On the left side of the screen you will see the days of the month numbered. (See *Figure 4.2*).

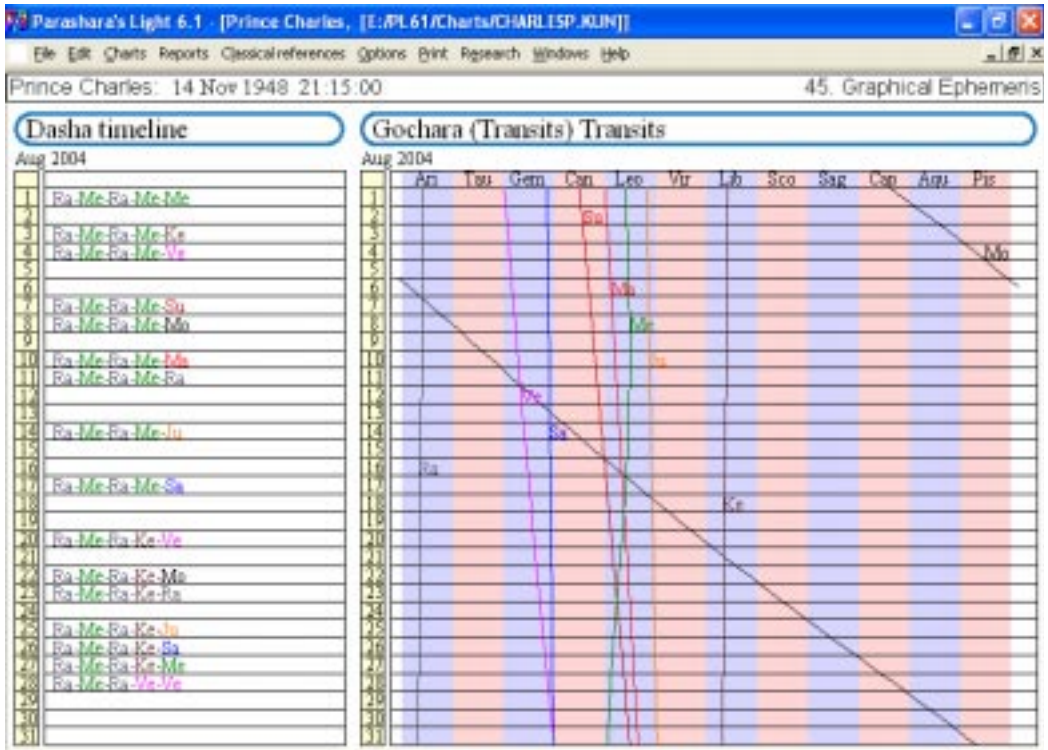


Figure 4.2 - The Graphical Ephemeris Screen

The bigger part of the screen is devoted to the transits for that month. Each of the columns covers the area of one sign, which is indicated above it. Each planet has its own color, so it is easy to see to distinguish them when they get very close.

Viewing Graphical Ephemeris using the Kaksha Calendar

Press F5, and select “Kaksha & Dasha calendar” in the Transits section. This worksheet shows transits of planets through various Ashtakavarga kakshas (see Figure 4.3). Green areas represent transit through favorable kakshas, and red signifies unfavorable kakshas. The Planetary names indicate the kaksha lords. The month and year can be selected through the Change Time tool (press F9 to launch the tool).

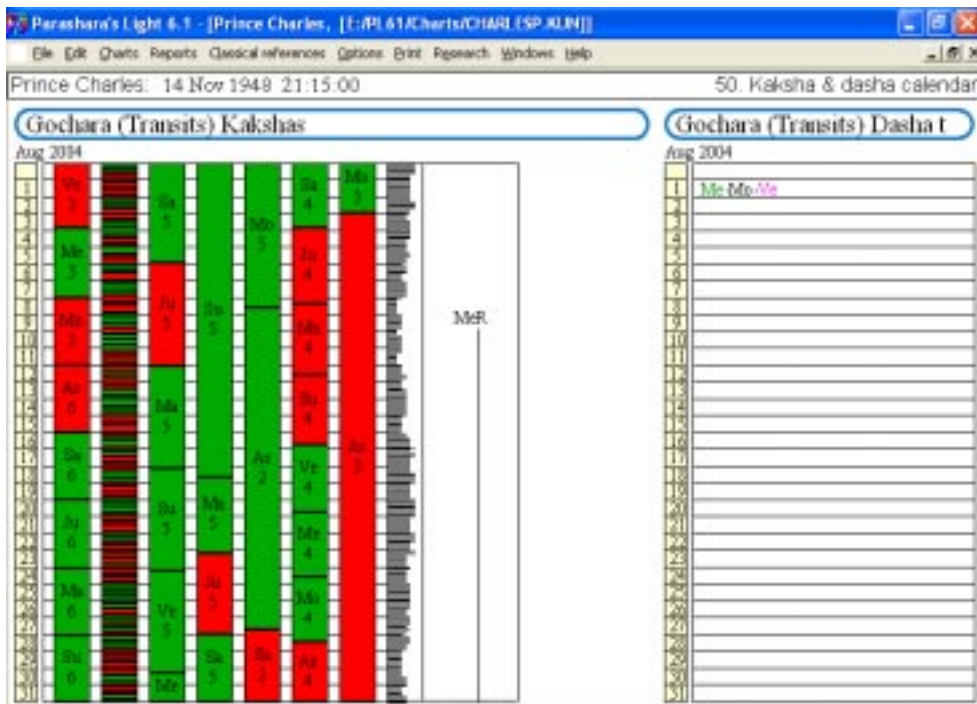


Figure 4.3 - The Kaksha and Dasha Calendar

Using the Transit Query

The 'Transit Query' tool helps you find the exact date and time when a particular transit over the natal birth chart will happen. To launch click on 'Time of transits' in the Research menu (see Figure 4.4). The 'Transit Query' allows you to specify many kinds of transits.

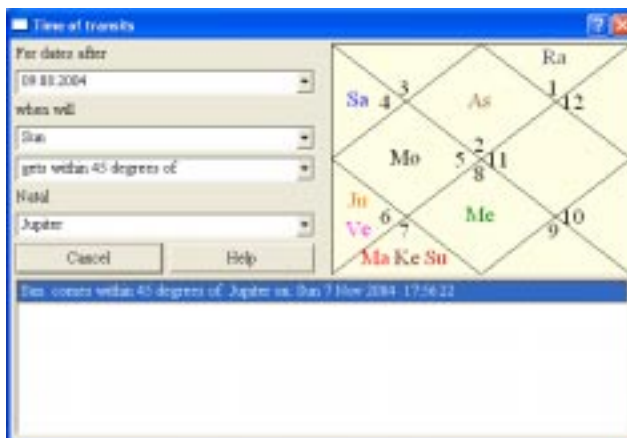


Figure 4.4 - The Transit Query Tool.

There are four steps to specify for the transit search :

1. *The date to start searching from.* In the first field ‘For dates after’, enter the date to start the search from. By default, this value will be set to the current day. Note that only the first transit after the specified date will be given.
2. *The planet in transit to consider.* In this query, you can select only one transiting planet at a time out of the nine planets from the Sun to Ketu. Specify the planet in transit in the 2nd field titled ‘when will’.
3. *Select a ‘kind of transit’.* See next paragraph for details.
4. *Select the Natal Planet.* Any planet in the Natal chart that the planet in transit has to move over is selected in the 4th field.

For the ‘kind of transit’, the following options are available.

- (a) ***Transits***– transit the exact degree of the selected planet in the natal chart.
- (b) ***Fully aspects*** – make an (exact) Vedic aspect on the Natal planet.
- (c) ***Gets in the same sign as*** – when the planet in transit enters the sign occupied by the planet in the natal chart.
- (d) ***Leaves the same sign as*** – when the planet in transit leaves the sign occupied by the selected natal planet.
- (e) ***Gets in the same nakshatra as*** – Enter the same Nakshatra as the selected natal planet.
- (f) ***Leaves the same nakshatra as*** – Leave the same Nakshatra as the selected natal planet.
- (g) ***Gets within 45 degrees of***– when the planet in transit enters the point 45 degrees before the selected natal planet.
- (h) ***Leaves the 45 degrees orb of***– when the planet in transit leaves the point 45 degrees after the selected planet in the natal chart.

The actual search will be triggered when you select the fourth step, the planet in the natal chart. Therefore it is recommended that you make the selection in the order indicated, from the top to the bottom. That way, the English question like “When will Sun transit natal Jupiter” will naturally break up in select-

ing *Sun* (step 2), *transits* (step 3), and natal *Jupiter* (step 4). After making a query a few times, you will appreciate the ease of using this tool.

The result of the query will appear in the window at the bottom of the screen. The query itself, and the date and time of the transit are given. Additional queries will be added to the list. To view the chart of the moment of the transit, click on the entry in the list, and the chart will appear next to it.

Using the Transit/Dasha report tool

The Transit/Dasha report is a powerful tool that allows the user to create reports containing date and time transits and dasha changes. The user can create a number of such reports, specifying the kinds of transits, and kinds of dasha changes to include.

To create a transit report, first you have to define one. Launch the ‘Transit/dasha report’ from the ‘Print’ menu, and the Transit/Dasha Report screen appears (see Figure 4.5).

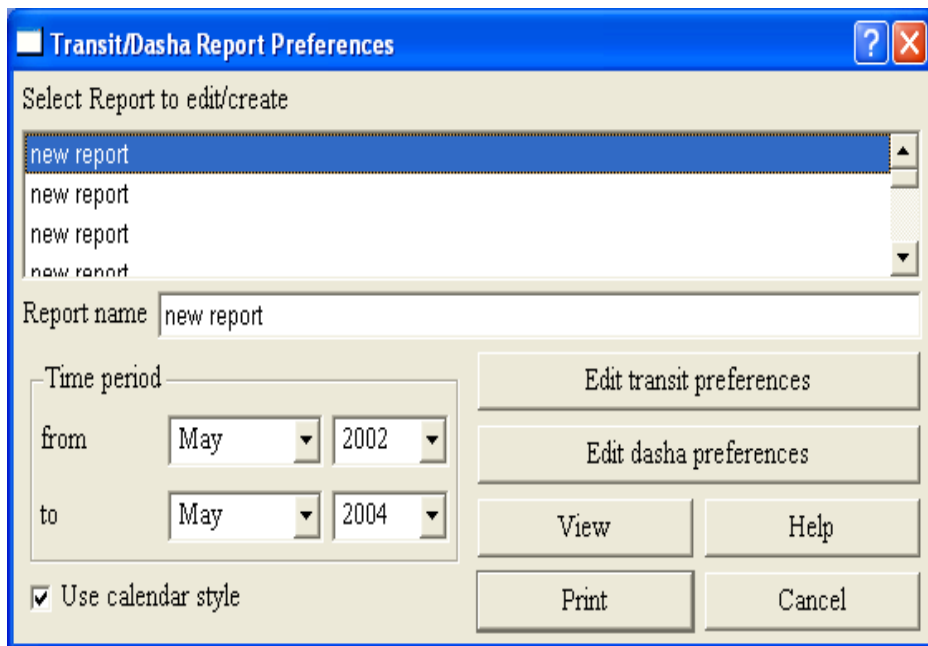


Figure 4.5 - The Transit / Dasha Report Tool.

In this particular case, a few reports have already been defined. Their names are listed at the top of the screen. Select one of the reports you want to edit by clicking on its name in the list. Once you select a report, its name will appear in the field next to *Report name*. You can edit the name of the report as well.

The *Time period* information specifies the period of time for which you want the report to be created. You can change the month and year by selecting a different one in the pull down listboxes. You can also type the entry for year in the year list box. The first entry 'from' specifies the beginning month and year of the report. The next entry 'to' specifies the ending month and year *excluding* the month entered. For example to generate a report for one month, say for January 1999, the 'from' entry should be 'January 1999' and 'to' entry 'February 1999'. In the above figure, the report will be generated from November 1997 to February 1998 (Excluding March 1998).

There are two sets of preferences that specify what is included in the report. The *Edit transit preferences* specify which kinds of transits should be included, and the *Edit dasha preferences* specify which kinds of Dasha changes should be included.

Now click on the Edit transit preferences button to specify the transits to be included.

Editing transit report preferences

There are 3 basic parts to a transit: (1) the planet in transit, (2) the kind of transit, (3) the points in the natal chart that are being transitted (*see Figure 4.6*).

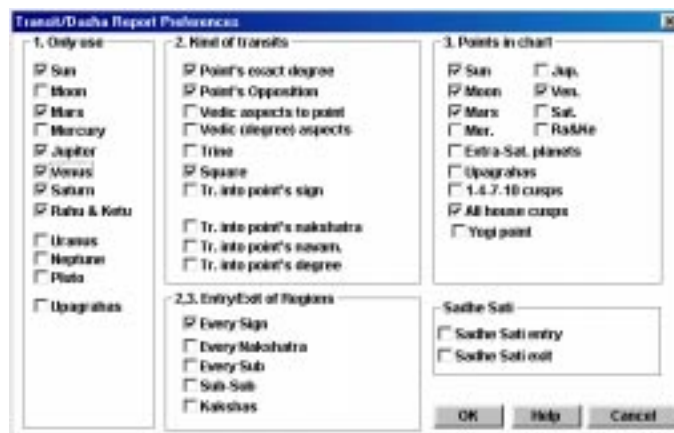


Figure 4.6 - The 'Transit Preferences Menu' in the Transit / Dasha Report Tool.

The first column in the screen, labeled '**1. Only use**' is used to specify which planets in transit to consider. Every planet that you select here, will be used to check if it transits over the points selected in the 3rd column. Be aware that the more points you select, the longer the program will need to produce the report.

The second column, labeled '**2. Kind of transits**', is used to specify which kinds of transits you want to be considered.

- The **Point's Exact Degree** is the one you will use most often.
- The **Point's Opposition** will give you the time that the transit reaches 180 degrees from the selected points in the chart.
- **Vedic aspects to point** will report the times that a planet enters a sign from which a vedic aspect is made to the sign of the point in the natal chart.
- **Vedic (degree) aspects** will give the time when the transitting planet makes a full aspect on the natal planet. For the Sun, Moon, Mercury and Venus, this will only be in the case of full opposition. For Jupiter, this will happen when it reaches a point of opposition, as well as being in an exact trine from the natal planet. Similarly, Mars and Saturn have their unique angles.
- **Trine** covers both 120 and 240 degrees from the point in the chart.
- **Square** includes transits over 90 degrees, 180 degrees and 270 degrees from the natal point.
- **Tr. into point's sign** will give the time of entry into the sign in which the natal point is placed.
- **Tr. into point's nakshatra** and **Tr. into point's navam.** will give the transits into the Nakshatra and Navamsha respectively of the point in the chart.
- **Tr. into the point's degree** will give the time the transit enters the same degree.

The third column, '**3. Points in chart**', allows you to specify which points in the natal chart are to be considered.

In addition to the above mentioned three columns, two special selections are provided. The area '**2,3. Entry/Exit of regions**' allows you to include transits into and out of the 12 signs and 27 nakshatras.

The area labeled '**Sadhe Sati**' allows you to include the times when Saturn in transit enters a 45 degree orb from the natal Moon, and when it exits that orb.

Warning : The number of tests to create the report will depend on the number of planets in transit to be considered *times* the number of kinds of transits *times* the number of points in the chart. If you select every checkbox in this screen, you get more than $17 \times 10 \times 30 = 5100$ tests. Even though each test takes only a fraction of a second for each month, it may still take a long time.

Click on the OK button to keep the changes made in this screen.

Editing dasha report preferences

Click on the 'Edit dasha preferences' button to specify which kinds of dasha changes you want included in the event report.

To include the dasha changes of a particular dasha system, first select the dasha system, and then select the number of dasha levels you want included. The more levels you select, the more dates will be generated. In the extreme case, selecting 5 levels may yield several dasha changes within a day. Click on the OK button to save the changes and exit the screen.

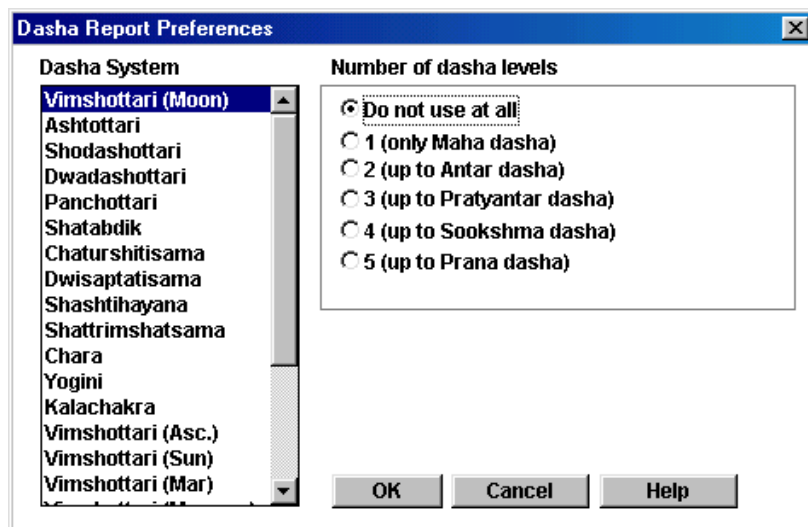


Figure 4.7 - The 'Dasha Preferences Menu' in the Transit / Dasha Report Tool.

Generating a report

Now you can generate a report on screen by clicking the 'View' button, or print a report with the 'Print' button. While the report is being generated, you will be informed about the progress in a small window. It is not possible to cancel the process, other than by shutting down the application. The report displays the date and time when a particular transit or dasha change will happen (*see Figure 4.8*).

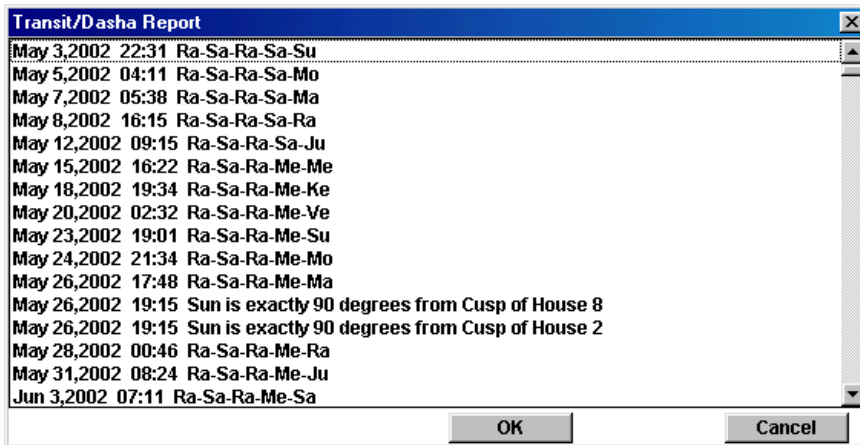


Figure 4.8 - The Transit and Dasha Report.

Dashas

Parashara's Light offers several ways of looking at dashas, each way having its own purposes or advantage :

- 1.To look at the dashas for a short period of time along with the birth chart, transits, etc., use the Worksheet.
- 2.To look at the dashas for a number of very specific dates or events, select Event List.
- 3.To look at the dashas for a month, along with the transits, use the Graphical Ephemeris.
- 4.To read about the effects of dasha periods use the Dasha Effects screen.

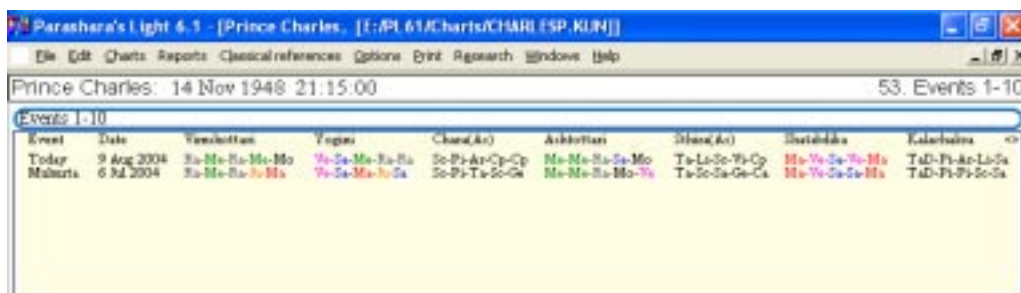
Viewing Dashas in the Worksheet

This has already been described in details in section ‘Viewing Dashas in the Worksheet’ in previous chapter ‘Using the Worksheet’.

Displaying Dashas for Specific Events

Parashara’s Light allows you to enter dates of past events that you want to use for analyzing one’s chart (refer to section ‘Data Entry of Events’ in chapter ‘Using the Worksheet’).

The list of events is accessible throughout the program. To see the dashas for one of the events that you entered, the quickest way is to click on the ‘Charts’ menu, and select ‘Event’ Worksheet. (see Figure 4.9). The screen shows for each event in the event list, the Vimshottari, Yogini and Chara dasha up to five levels operating at the time of the event.



Event	Date	Vimshottari	Yogini	Chara(A)	Ashkottari	Shuk(A)	Durbhida	Kalachakra
Toder	9 Aug 2004	Pa-Ma-Pa-Ma-Ma	Ma-Sa-Ma-Pa-Pa	So-Pi-Ar-Cp-Cp	Ma-Ma-Pa-Sa-Ma	Pa-La-Sa-Pi-Cp	Ma-Ya-Sa-Pa-Ma	Pa-Di-Pi-Ar-La-Sa
Maluria	6 Jul 2004	Pa-Ma-Pa-Pa-Ma	Pa-Sa-Ma-Ma-Sa	So-Pi-Ta-Sa-Ca	Ma-Ma-Pa-Ma-Pa	Pa-Sa-Sa-Ca-Ca	Ma-Ya-Sa-Sa-Ma	Pa-Di-Pi-Pi-Sa-Sa

Figure 4.9 - Part of the Events list, showing events and their dashas.

Viewing Dashas using ‘Graphical Ephemeris’ Screen

The Graphical Ephemeris screen displays the transit for a month along with the changes in the dasha. For a detailed explanation refer to the item ‘Using the Graphical Ephemeris’ in section ‘Transits’ under chapter ‘Using Commonly Used Functions’.

The ‘Dasha Effects’ Screen

The ‘Dasha effects’ screen is selected from the ‘Charts’ menu. It features a dasha interpretation section, and a dasha browser that work together.

The top part of the screen displays the dasha effects according to the Vimshottari dasha system. These have been compiled from various classical texts. These need to be modified according to the modern day context.

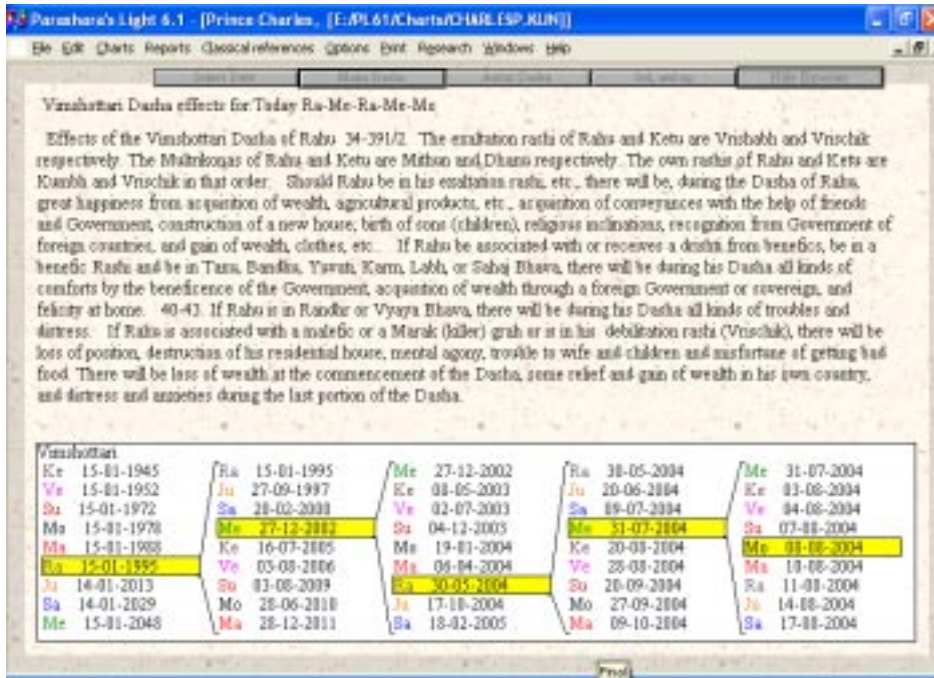


Figure 4.10 - The 'Dasha effects' screen.

- **Select date** button, the first button on top of the screen, allows you to select the 'event' for which the dasha is calculated.
- One can choose to see the effects for the Maha dasha (the default) by clicking on the **Maha dasha** button.
- The effects of the Antar dasha in the mahadasha of a particular planet can be viewed by clicking the **Antar dasha** button.
- To see the effect of the 3rd, 4th and 5th levels together click the **3rd and up** button.
- To hide the browser so that the text area is enlarged, click on **Hide Browser** button.

The bottom section of the screen contains a graphical browser that simultaneously displays the dashas on all 5 levels. Each column shows the periods of the nine dashas that make up one full cycle. The dates indicate the starting date of the dasha period. On each level, one of the nine dasha periods is selected (marked in yellow). The dashas on the next level down are calculated for the selected dasha period. This relationship is emphasized in the graph, by two lines that run from the selected dasha period to the beginning and end of the next column. One can change the selection by simply clicking on a different dasha period. The dasha effects will automatically be adjusted for the new selection.

The 'Calendar Screen'

The Calendar screen shows dashas in a calendar format. Click 'Charts' menu, and select 'Calendar'. The calendar for the current month will appear on the screen (see Figure 4.11).

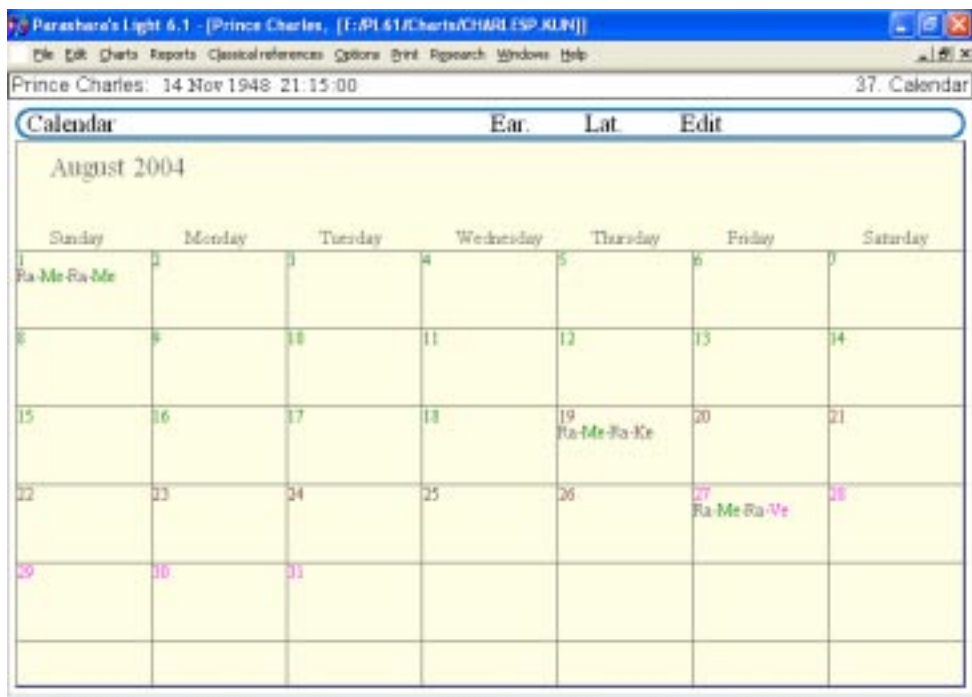


Figure 4.11 - The 'Calendar' screen.

The dashas are displayed up to sookshma dasha (4 levels) of Vimshottari dasha. For the first day of the month, the dasha running at that time is shown. In other words, that dasha was already running when the month started. For the remaining days of the month, the change of dashas is indicated in the day of the month when it changes.

The first two buttons on top of the screen can be used to switch to the previous or the next month from the month that is currently displayed. 'Edit' button will allow you to enter a particular date.

The Ashtakavarga Worksheets

Parashara's Light has 5 worksheets dedicated to Ashtakavarga. Select the charts menu, and choose "Ashtakavarga – Samudaya". This is the first of the 5, and by pressing the down arrow key you can view the subsequent ones.

1. "Ashtakavarga – Samudaya": This worksheet shows the total scores for each sign (Samudaya) for the birth chart, Navamsha and Dashamsha. The totals are placed around the border of each chart, so it is easy to apply the effects on the corresponding houses. The graph at the bottom shows the Samudaya scores for the birth chart in a graph that reveals immediately which signs give auspicious results and which become inauspicious by the Ashtakavarga. In Samudaya Ashtakavarga, signs gaining up to 24 points are considered weak and shown as red bars. Signs gaining points between 25 and 30 are of medium strength and indicated as gray bars. Signs with more than 30 points are strong and indicated as blue bars. The table in the right lower corner shows the Sarvashtakavarga and Samudaya Ashtakavarga (the total of Ashtakavarga points per house). The scores for the ascendant, though displayed in the table, are not included in the totals.

2. "Bhinnashtakavarga for planets": this shows the total number of favorable positions (kakshas) for each Planet (and Lagna) in each sign, in a chart format. All these scores added up gives the Samudaya scores.

3. "Prastarashtakavarga": the Prastarashtakavarga tables break up the Bhinnashtakavarga scores to show the individual favorable and unfavorable positions. First column in the first table shows the contributors (seven planets and the ascendant) to the Bhinnashtakavarga table. The column headers indicate the signs, starting from the sign where the planet is placed in the birth

chart whose Bhinnashtakavarga table is being displayed. For example in *Figure 4.12*, the Bhinnashtakavarga table belongs to the Sun. The Sun is placed in Libra (the seventh sign) in the birth chart. The column headers start from ‘7’ (Libra) followed by other signs in order. Figures ‘1’ in the table indicate benefic points and ‘0’ no points contributed by the planets indicated by the row headers in the sign indicated by the column headers. In the example (*Figure 4.12*), in row heading ‘Saturn’ under column heading ‘7’, a ‘0’ indicates that Saturn has not contributed a point in the Libra sign. The total at the bottom of the table are the benefic points gained by various signs.

Prastarashtaka Varga													
Sun Sign	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Saturn	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	8
Jupiter	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
Mars	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Sun	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Venus	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Mercury	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
Moon	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Lagna	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
Totals	3	3	3	2	5	3	4	5	6	3	6	5	48

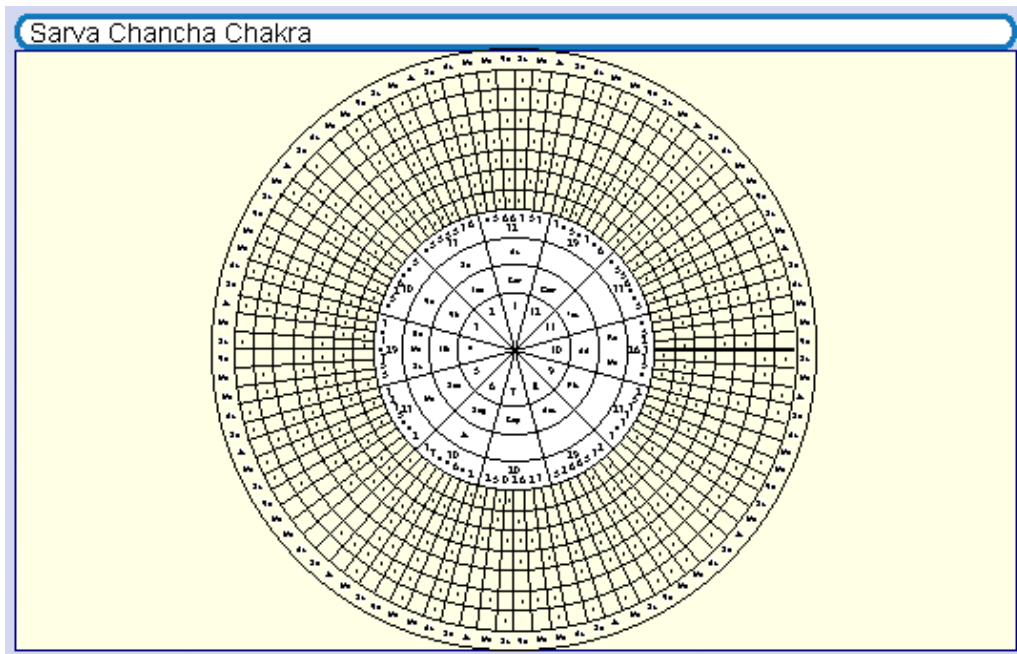
Samudaya Ashtakavarga													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Lagna	4	5	3	2	5	6	4	4	4	7	1	4	49
Sun	4	5	6	3	6	5	3	3	3	2	5	3	48
Moon	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	2	7	5	2	4	49
Mars	3	4	3	3	5	4	1	3	4	0	6	3	39
Mercury	3	6	4	6	5	6	4	5	4	2	6	3	54
Jupiter	2	5	5	6	5	2	7	4	6	6	5	3	56
Venus	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	3	5	52
Saturn	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	2	3	2	2	39
Totals	26	33	29	32	33	30	29	23	30	20	29	23	337

Bhava Lagna Samudaya Ashtakavarga												
Auspicious												
Neutral												
Inauspicious												
Sign	Tau	Gem	Can	Leo	Vir	Lib	Sco	Sag	Cap	Aqu	Pis	Ari
House	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Figure 4.12 - The ‘Ashtakavarga’ Screen.

4. “Sarva Chancha Chakra”: this worksheet shows all of the aforementioned tables in one unified chakra (wheel). The outer ring pertains to the Sun, the second top the Moon, followed by Mars, Merc, Jup, Venus, Sat. The “spokes” in the wheel signify 1/8th of a sign each, also called a kaksha. The kaksha lords are displayed on the very edge of the Chakra. Eight kakshas make up one sign, and

the name of the sign is indicated near the center of the chakra. Just inside of the 7 rings you will see groups of 8 numbers, one group per sign. These are the number of auspicious kakshas for the seven planets, in the same order as the rings: Sun, Moon, etc. The 8th number is the sum of the other 7.



The Sarva Chancha Chakra

5. “Kaksha & Dasha calendar”: This worksheet helps you to view transits of planets for a month through the Kakshas of the Ashtakavarga. The month and year can be selected through the Change Time tool. The first column shows the dates of the month, and right above it the month and the year for which the bar graph is calculated.

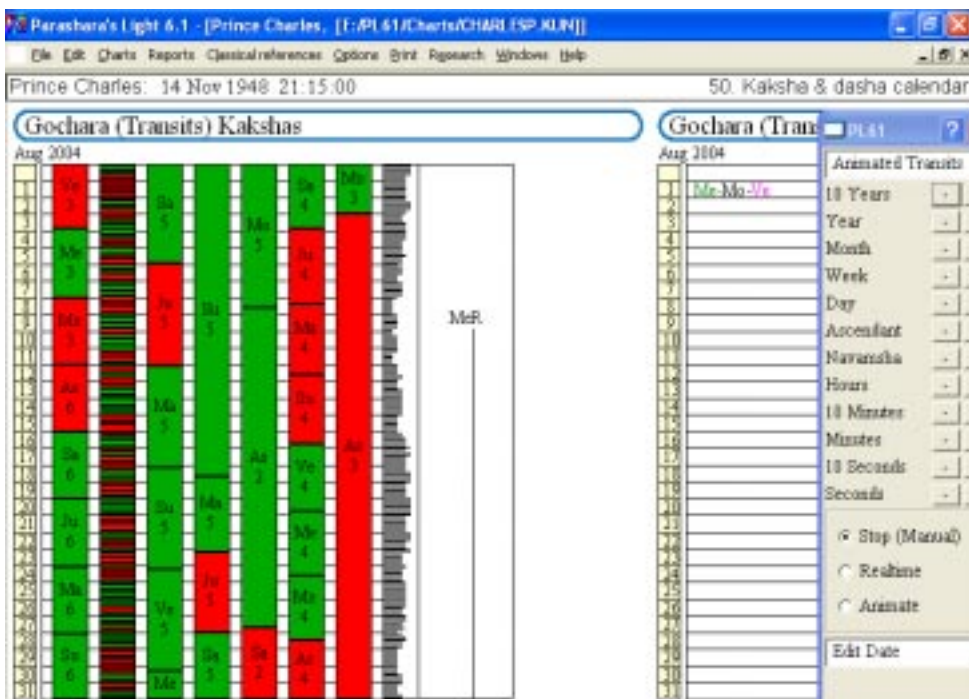


Figure 4.13 - The Kaksha & Dasha calendar displaying the transit of planets through the Ashtakavarga Kakshas.

Seven vertical bars indicate the seven-transiting planets in order of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. Transit of each planet in one sign is divided into eight Kakshas (parts) of $3^{\circ}45'$ each in order of the movement of the planets from slowest to the fastest (Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon and the Ascendant). If you observe the bars are divided into smaller sections indicating various Kakshas of a sign. Within one Kaksha the name of the Kaksha is written along with the Bhinnashtakavarga points gained by that sign in which the planet is transiting. Contribution of a benefic point to the Bhinnashtakavarga by the Kaksha ruler is indicated by a green color Kaksha and no contribution is indicated by a red color Kaksha.

For example in Figure 4.13, the first bar belongs to the transit of the Sun in Cancer and Leo signs. The second section of this bar is marked 'Ve 3' indicating that the Sun is transiting in the kaksha of Venus and the Sun's transit in the sign has '3' Bhinnashtaka varga points. The Bhinnashtaka varga of the Sun is

reproduced here for ready reference. A red colour for this section shows that Venus, the ruler of this kaksha has not contributed a point in the bhinnashtaka varga of the Sun.

The next section titled 'Me 3' shows transit the Sun in the kaksha of Mercury. A green colour for this section is indicative of a benefic point contributed by Mercury in the Bhinnashtaka varga of the Sun.

On the right of the graph any planet marked 'R' indicates that the planet is retrograde and a 'D' indicates that the planet has become direct. In *Figure 4.13*, at the beginning of the month, Mercury and Venus were retrograde. Mercury becomes direct on the 6th August 1999 and Venus stays retrograde for the rest of the month. Jupiter become retrograde on the 25th and Saturn on the 30th of August and continue to stay retrograde till the end of the month.

Other Ashtakavarga related worksheets

To view the transit of planets through the Kaksha, Bhinnashtakavarga and Sarvashtaka varga, use the [Animated Transit](#) Screen (Charts | Animated Tranists), or in case you have a specific event in hand, use the Events worksheet (Charts | Events 1-10).

(Ref. Elements of Vedic Astrology, III Edition, Ch. 30)

Muhurta (Finding Auspicious Times)

Muhurta is the branch of Vedic astrology that relates to finding auspicious times to start a journey, a new venture, to get married, etc. There are many techniques involved in finding an auspicious time, and there are differences in opinion in the correct way to use them. Parashara's Light supports the basic techniques that everyone seems to agree upon.

The information available on the Muhurta screen is very practical information that you can utilize on a regular basis!

How to Find an Auspicious Time to Start Something Important

First get into the Muhurta screen - click on the 'Charts' menu and select 'Muhurta'. Let's look at all the information displayed on this screen.

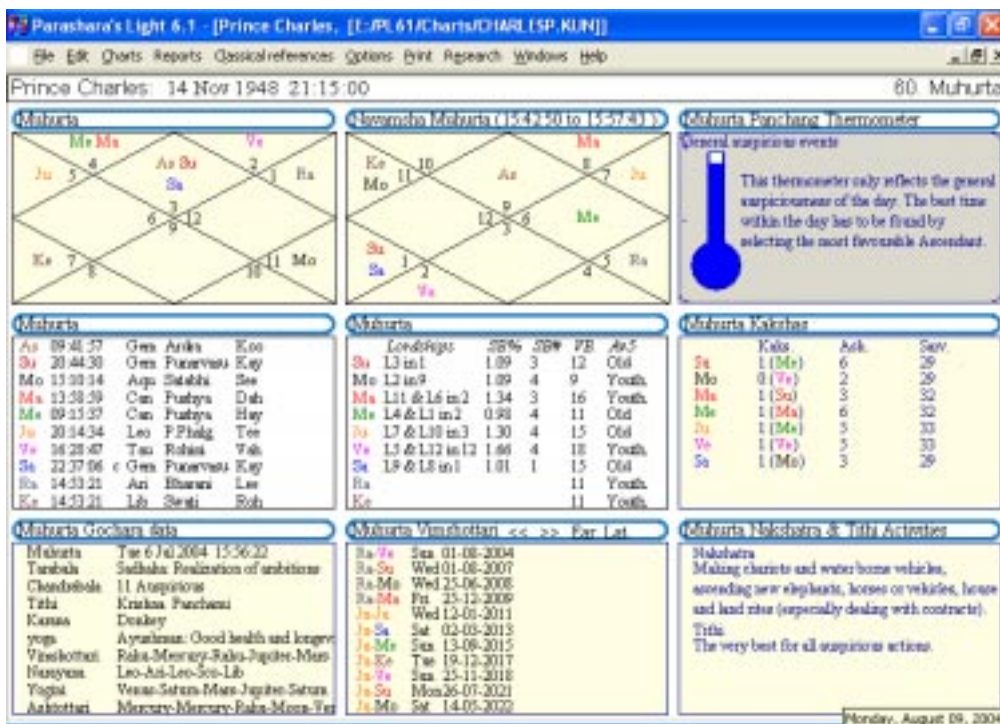


Figure 4.14 - The 'Muhurta' Screen.

The Charts

The Muhurta chart is a transit chart for the date, time and place of beginning of an event. At the top of the screen are the Muhurta Chart and the Navamsha for the Muhurta Chart.

The date used for this chart is the date you entered the chart data by default.

The Muhurta Tool, that is displayed on top of the Muhurta screen, shows the date and time used for calculation of muhurta and allows you to change the date, by clicking on the various buttons. You can use the F9 key to activate and deactivate the tool. To always make the tool appear (or to remove it again), click on the title of the worksheet (in the right upper corner), and (de)select the "Always show Change-time tool" checkbox. You can change the date forward or backward in steps of 10



years, one-year, a month, week, day, ascendant, navamsha, an hour, 10 minutes or one minute, by clicking on the corresponding buttons. When you change the date or time for the Muhurta, all the data on the screen is automatically updated. You can store dates in a temporary pick list, by selecting the “Add to picklist” button. The dates on the picklist can later be selected from the listbox right above it. The picklist is cleared when you change worksheets. You can click on the title of the Muhurta chart to feed the location of the muhurta and also to enter the date and time of the muhurta.

The Thermometer

The right side of the screen shows a thermometer that indicates the auspiciousness of the selected Muhurta. It reflects the combined effects of the following factors :

- *Tarabala* (strength based on the number of Nakshatras from the natal Moon to the Moon in the Muhurta Chart).
- *Chandra Bala* (strength based on the number of signs from the natal Moon to the Moon in the Muhurta Chart).
- *Tithi* (the qualities of the Lunar day).
- *Nakshatra* (the qualities of the Nakshatra occupied by the Moon in the Muhurta Chart).
- *Yoga* (a point based on the distance between the Sun and the Moon, which is either auspicious or inauspicious).
- *Karana* (one half of a Lunar day).

Each of these factors change roughly once to twice a day, and are indicators for the general quality of the day. There are other factors that should be examined for finding the most auspicious time of the day, but these are not incorporated in the thermometer. You can find many more (advanced) techniques in the book *Kalaprakasika* or other books on the Muhurta like *Muhurta Chintamani*.

Planetary Attributes

In the middle of the screen are three tables listing the degrees, signs, Nakshatras, dignity, Shad bala, number of strong group in Shad bala, Vargavimshopaka, avasthas and Ashtakavarga of the planets.

Ashtakavarga

The third table gives the Ashtakavarga scores of the planets. For details on Ashtakavarga, please refer to previous section on ‘The Ashtakavarga System’.

Out of these three columns, the first one indicates whether the planet gets a benefic point, or not, in the Kaksha it goes through. If the ruler is favorable, the planet gets a point in that Kaksha, if not, it doesn’t get a point. (This information can be obtained from the Ashtakavarga screen).

The second column shows the Bhinnashtakavarga score for the entire sign for that planet. In other words, it gives the total number of favorable Kakshas in that sign for the planet in question (always a number from 0 to 8).

The third column gives Sarvashtakavarga – the total number of favorable points in that sign for all planets (always a number from 0 to 56). For all three columns, higher scores indicate a better transit for the planet in question.

(Ref. Elements of Vedic Astrology, III Edition, Ch. 30)

The Qualities of the Day

At the left bottom of the screen, each factor used for judging the auspiciousness of the day is listed. Please read the above paragraph on the Thermometer for more details. Also the dasha of the person is listed, in several popular dasha systems.

At the center of the bottom row, the dashas based on the Muhurta chart are shown. These are the dashas based on the place and time of the Muhurta chart. It is wise to ensure the initial dashas of the Muhurta chart are favorable planets in the Muhurta chart!

Since the Nakshatra and Tithi have so much importance in Muhurta, a list of suitable activities for both is listed. These activities correspond to the nature of the Nakshatra / Tithi and are general indications of favorable activities for the duration of the Nakshatra/Tithi.

Selecting a Topic

The criteria for what’s good or bad are different for each activity. For example,

a Nakshatra may be good for marriage, but bad for travelling. To make the thermometer show the auspiciousness for the right activity, you can select one of three kinds of activities : ‘General Auspicious Events’, ‘Marriage’ and ‘Traveling’. The current topic that is used by the thermometer is shown just above it. To change the topic, click on the right half of the Thermometer cell title.

‘Shri Muhurta’, a software based on Indian classical Muhurta system is available from GeoVision Software. This software automatically gives the best Muhurta for the person for hundreds of events.

Compatibility

Compatibility is a technique to analyze how compatible a couple is for marriage. The classical way of calculating compatibility is based on the Nakshatra of the Moon in the Birth Chart of the bride and the groom. The calculation involves a number of criteria, each having a particular effect on the relationship. There is a simplified method which doesn’t show the results of the various criteria, but simply gives a number between 1 and 36, where 1 is extremely bad and 36 is perfect compatibility. The elaborate method gives sub-scores for the various components and the results thereof, for good or for bad. There are two systems of calculation of marriage compatibility. One is the North Indian system based on eight factors this is known as the Ashtkoot. The other is the South Indian system based on ten factors called the Dashkoota. Parashara’s Light supports both the systems.

Parashara Light supports a special Compatibility - Composite worksheet which can be accessed through the Charts menu or the Select Worksheet screen. You can also place a composite chart on your worksheet through the Charts and Table Selection. This feature allows you to show the charts of two persons in a composite form, from the Lagna of the native (left) and from the Lagna of the partner (right). You must have a second chart file open, or you will see the same chart twice.

Dashkoota – The South Indian System

The Dashkoota system of calculation is based on the text of Kalaprakasika. You need to have both Charts on the screen, otherwise the program doesn’t know for whom to do the calculation for. First open both the Charts for the groom and the bride.

Click on the 'Reports' menu and select 'Compatibility - Dashkoota Compatibility'. The compatibility based on the Dashkoota system will appear on the screen (see Figure 4.15).

At the top of the report names of groom and bride are given.

The report will show the names of various considerations such as Dhinam, Ganam, Mahendhram, etc. and their effects for this couple. At the end it gives the total score, which is useful as an overall summary. A number below 18 is questionable, between 18 and 24 is good and above 24 is excellent.

To print this report, click on the 'Print' button.

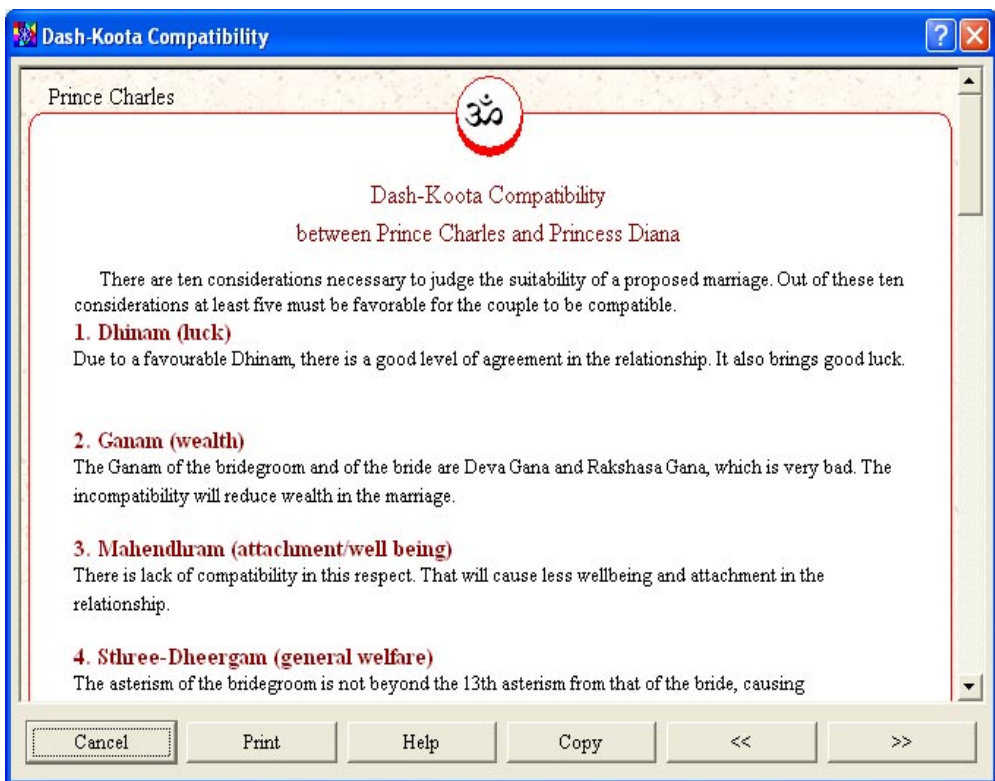


Figure 4.15 - The 'Dashkoota Compatibility' Screen.

Ashtkoot – The North Indian System

You can also print a detailed marriage compatibility report using the Ashtkoot system.

Open the charts for the bride and the groom. To view different pages of the compatibility report, select the desired page under the ‘Compatibility’ in the ‘Reports’ Menu. To print the whole report at one go, select the desired model under the ‘Select Model’ in the ‘Print’ menu.

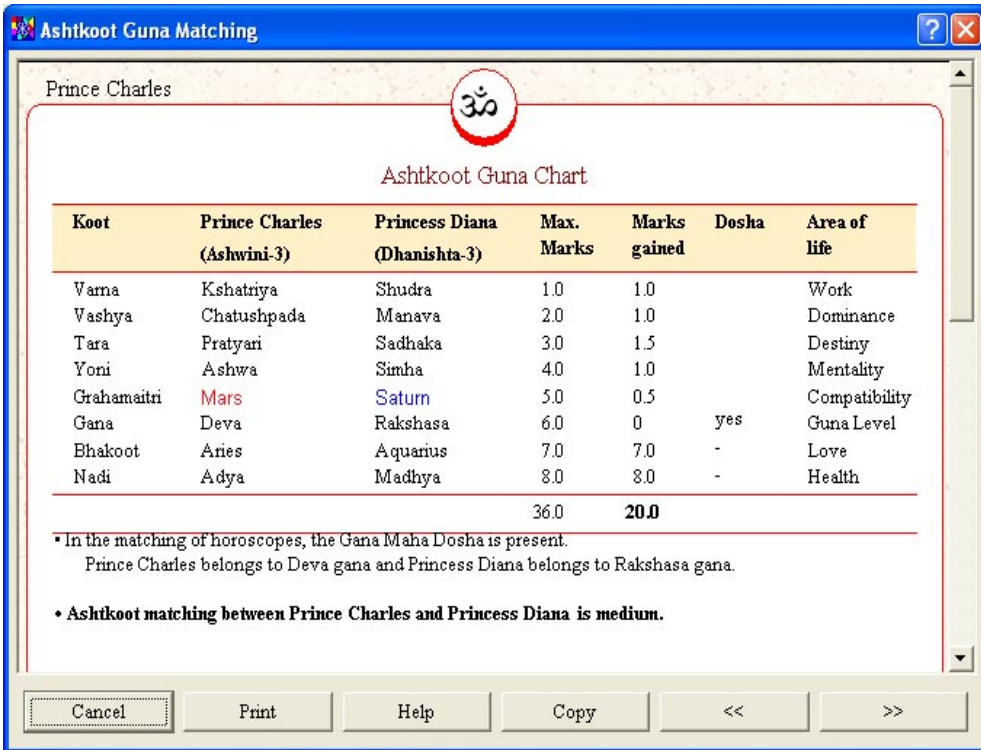


Figure 4.16 - The 'Ashtkoot Compatibility' Screen.

Warning : Even the classical texts opine that the compatibility calculations are not the final answer. Don't get hung up with some number, use it as one consideration among many.

The following books have chapters on classical marriage compatibility : *Jataka Desh Marga*– Chapter 14; *Kalaprakasika* – Chapter 13; *Prasna Marga* – Chapter 21.

Using the Chart Tutor

The purpose of the Chart Tutor is to give easy access to the user of some important basic descriptions found in the classical texts. These are descriptions of the houses, the signs, the lordships, the Ascendant, and the Nakshatras.

To see the 'Chart Tutor' screen, click on the 'Charts' menu, and select 'Chart Tutor'.

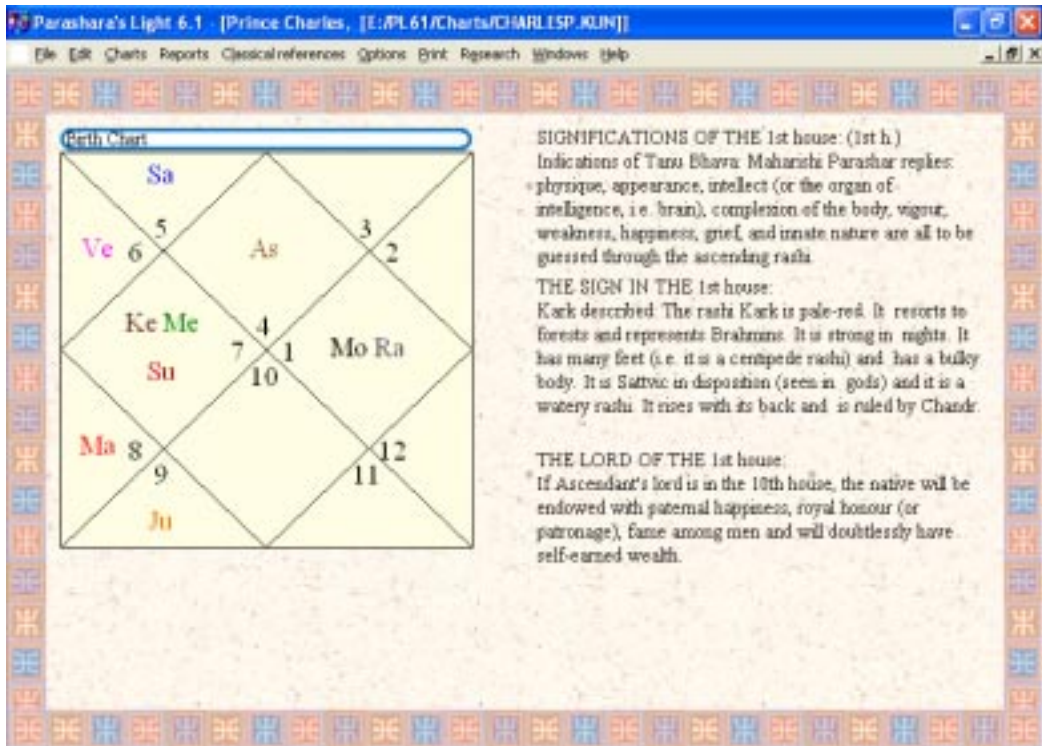


Figure 4.17 - The 'Chart Tutor' Screen.

To help you read through these descriptions in a systematic way, you can click on any house of the chart and the program will automatically display the information relevant to the house you clicked in. For example (see Figure 4.17), if you are looking at a chart with Cancer ascendant with Moon in the tenth house (in Aries), and if you click in the first house, the program will display the following data: Significations of the 1st house, the sign in the first

(Cancer), the effects of the lord of the 1st (Moon) placed in the tenth. Going through all houses like this, should be a useful tour through these fundamentals found in the classics.

To read more about the Nakshatra, the significations, etc, of a planet, simply click on the planet in the Chart and a description screen with pop-up on the screen. For details please refer to the section ‘Options in the Worksheet’ in Chapter 3 : Using the Worksheet.

Miscellaneous Screens

The Sudarshan Chakra Screen

Sudarshan Chakra is a special chart that allows you to see the Birth Chart, the Moon chart and the Sun Chart all together in one chart.

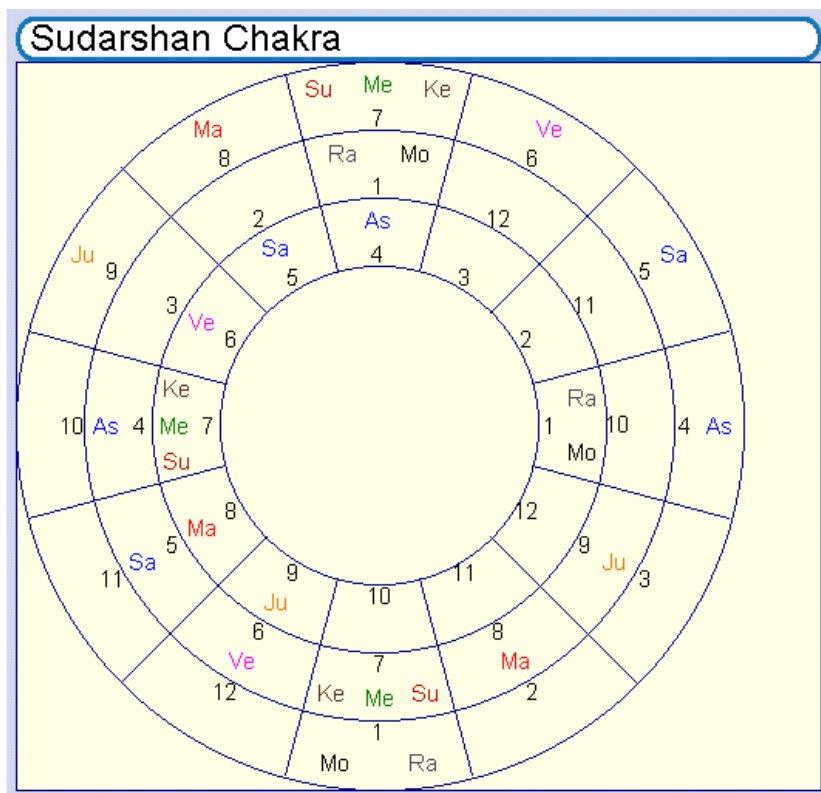


Figure 4.18 - The 'Sudarshana Chakra' Screen.

To view this chart, click on 'Sudarshana Chakra' under the 'Charts' menu. A worksheet (see Figure 4.18) will show three circular charts with a common centre. This chart can also be placed on your worksheet by selecting 'Sudarshan Chakra' in the Tables column in the 'Chart and Table Selection'.

The outermost chart is the Sun Chart. The Sun chart is the rotated birth chart treating the Sun as the ascendant. The middle chart is the Moon Chart. And the inner most chart is the Birth Chart.

Auspiciousness Graph

So many factors determine whether a planet is strong or weak, auspicious or inauspicious. This graph shows in a graphical format the good and bad influences on the planet. This screen is very helpful to get a quick overview of the potential of the planets. This graph can be placed on your worksheet by selecting 'Auspiciousness Graph' under the 'Balas & phalas' section of the Tables column in the 'Chart and Table Selection'. There is also a dedicated worksheet for this feature : Worksheet 12 entitled 'Auspiciousness Graph'.

Auspiciousness graph							
	Shad Bala	Vimshopaka	Dignity	# of Good Divisions	Shasti amsha	Avasthas (5)	(12)
Su	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	II	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Mo	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	II	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Ma	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	III	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Me	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Ju	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	III	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Ve	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	I	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Sa	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>		II	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>

Figure 4.19 - The 'Auspiciousness Graph' Screen.

The **Shad Bala** column shows how strong, or influential a planet is. If the planet meets the minimum requirements to be considered strong, it is shown in green, otherwise in red. Obviously, the longer the bar, the stronger the planet.

Vimshopaka Bala indicates the auspiciousness of a planet according to its

placement in the divisional charts (vargas). If a planet has a Vimshopaka bala of 10 or more, it is considered auspicious and is shown in a green bar to the right, otherwise it is shown as a red bar to the left.

Dignity is simply the dignity in the birth chart anywhere from debilitated to exalted. If a planet is in a lesser dignity than neutral, it gets a red bar going to the left, otherwise a green bar to the right.

of Good Divisions indicates the number of divisional charts where a planet is in its own sign, or in its sign of exaltation. Each little block represents one good varga, the more the better.

Shastiamsha shows whether a planet is placed in a benefic (green block) or a malefic (red block) Shastiamsha. (In Black and White mode, a block indicates benefic, no block indicates malefic shashtiamsha).

Avasthas (5) shows the results from being in one of the five Baladi Avasthas. The more green, the better the avastha is. (In Black & White mode, bigger the bar, better the avastha is).

See Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra, Chapter 45, Shloka 4 :

“Results : One fourth, half, full, negligible, and nil are the grades of the results due to a planet in infant, adolescent, youthful, old, and dead Avastha.”

Avasthas (12) shows the results from being in one of the twelve Shayanadi Avasthas. If a planet is in a good Shayanadi Avastha, it shows a green block, otherwise a red block. (In Black & White mode, a block indicates a good Avastha, no block indicates a bad Avastha).

(Ref. Elements of Vedic Astrology, Ch. 12)

Classical Texts and Yogas

Parashara's Light contains the entire text of four classical books as well as a collection of yogas from a large number of classics.

Classical Texts

Out of the four texts included, the **Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra** (also just called Parashara) is the largest one, written by Maharishi Parashara. It is recognized by many to be the main authoritative text on Vedic astrology. It contains

chapters on almost all subjects common to the classical Vedic astrology texts, as well as knowledge found nowhere else. A transliterated version of this classic is also available in “BPHS Sanskrit” in the Classical References menu.

The second one is ***Saravali***, by the king Kalyana Verma. Saravali has elaborate descriptions of the effects of planets in the signs and houses, aspects between planets and effects of the Navamshas. All this is not written in Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra.

The third work ***Hora Sara*** has, as a unique feature, the qualities of the Nakshatras.

The fourth classic ***Garga Hora*** deals thoroughly with conjunctions only.

These four books are selected because they are complementary in the information they provide.

The user may also add personal interpretive text to the program. Please refer to section ‘Creating User Defined Yogas’ in Chapter 5: Advanced Features of Parashara’s Light.

Browsing Through the Classical Texts

To read any of the four classical texts, click on the ‘Classical references’ menu, and select the classical text you want to see. A new window will come up showing the text on the left side and a number of buttons on the right side (*see Figure 4.20*).

By default the text displays the beginning of chapter 1. What you see is the actual text of the book, unmodified and not sorted for what pertains on the chart.

Reading a Chapter

You can scroll through the text by clicking on the scroll bars on the side of the text window frame. You can only scroll up to the beginning of a chapter, or scroll down to the end of a chapter. If any selection of the text is applicable on the chart you are working on, that part of the text will show in red (or highlighted). This allows you to interactively study chapters that you are interested in.



Figure 4.20 - The 'Classical Texts' Screen.

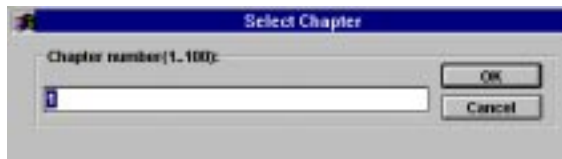
Selecting a Chapter



Once you are in a chapter you can go to the next chapter by clicking on the 'down arrow' button or to the previous chapter by clicking

on the 'up arrow' button.

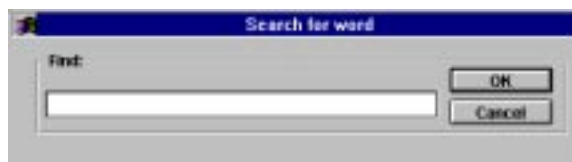
Instead of going through the chapters in sequence, you can also jump to any chapter you want. Click on the 'Chapter...' button and you will get a form in which you can enter the number of the chapter you want to see.



When you click the 'OK' button you will get in the specified chapter right away. A third way of changing chapters is to use the Bookmarks feature.

Finding Words

With 'Search' button, you can specify a word to search for in the text. When you click on the



button you first get a form to specify the word. When you press on OK, the word is used to search from the place in the book that is shown.

The text will be scrolled up to the first location where the word is found. If you want to look for the next occurrence of the same word, you can click on the 'down arrow' button next to 'Search' and again the text will move to the next occurrence of the word. When the end of the book is reached while searching, it will ask you if you want to continue with chapter 1.

Using Bookmarks in the Classical Texts

For *Parashara* and *Saravali*, the Bookmarks feature allows quick access to the chapters by the subject matter they contain. Click on the Bookmarks listbox to see a list of topics that are available in the text (see the above illustration) When you select a topic from the list, you will get right in the chapter that deals with it. In most cases the topic listed in the bookmarks is the topic of the entire chapter it refers to. However, occasionally you will have to scroll through the chapter to find the right paragraph.

Finding All Yogas Pertaining to One's Chart

One yoga at a time

Click on 'Next Yoga' to find the next location in the text where an applicable yoga is found. The advantage is that you will see the yoga or quote in the context of the chapter. It often makes more sense that way. The program will take a few moments, and show the section of the text where it found the yoga. The yoga will show in red, indicating that it applies to the chart. Now you can click on 'Next Yoga' again, to locate the next yoga.

All yogas together

With 'All Yogas' button you can see all yogas and quotes that apply on the chart throughout the whole text. When you click on the button the program will take a while to read through the whole book to locate and put together all yogas and quotes that apply. It will keep you up-to-date with the progress by showing how many chapters are processed. In the upper right corner of the text area a little "xx of yy" will show, where 'xx' is the chapter it is processing and 'yy' is the total number of chapters in the book.

When the search is done, you will get a summary of all yogas on the screen just like when you were reading the chapters. At first sight it may look like any other chapter, but this time it all pertains to the chart. If you want to print this summary, click on the ‘Print Yogas’ button.

This summary is also available as a text file. Right after the program has found all yogas for a particular book, you can find the summary in a text file in the following locations :

- For Parashara it is the last txt file in the CHAP directory.
- For Saravali it is SARA56.TXT in the SARA directory.
- For Hora Sara it is HORA33.TXT in the HORA directory.
- For Garga Hora it is the GARGA02.TXT in the GARGA directory.

Please note that this file is only created after you selected the ‘All Yogas’ button for the book in question.

Yogas

The 1001 yogas collected from a number of sources can be viewed in its own special screen. Click on ‘Classical references’ and then ‘1001 Yogas’ (see Figure 4.21). If *Show all yogas* is selected, all yogas are listed. If *Only if applicable* is selected, only the yogas that are found in the birth chart are listed. If *Use functional mal/ben* is selected, the yogas will be evaluated using functional malefics and benefics. To read the definition of the yoga, click on its name in the list.



Figure 4.21 - The ‘Yogas’ Screen.



CHAPTER 5

ADVANCED FEATURES OF PARASHARA'S LIGHT

Birth Time Rectification

Birth Time Rectification using the 'Change Time Tool'

There are many different techniques that can be used for correcting the birth time. One approach is to analyze the Vedic astrology Chart, the divisional chart, dashas and other calculations used in Vedic astrology, and match them with actual life and happenings as the person actually experiences. This requires 'trying' different times of birth and checking which one fits best with the person's life and events.

The process of changing the time of birth a little bit at a time, and seeing how the calculations change accordingly, can be quite a tedious task. To make it quick and easy, the 'Change time tool' is the perfect aid, and allows with a single click of the mouse a stepwise change of the birth time, and recalculation of anything one wants to use.

To use the 'Change Time tool', click on the 'Options' menu and select 'Change Time tool'. A floating window will appear, which will stay on top of the other screens. The Change Time tool can change the time of birth, the time of a Muhurta chart, or the time of an Animated Transit chart. To apply the change of time to the 'Muhurta' or 'Animated Transit' charts, select the desired chart from the drop down list at the top of the tool. You have the choice of having this tool available with any worksheet of your choice if you check the option of 'Always show Change Time Tool' on the 'Select Worksheet' screen.



Within the Change Time tool, there are a number of steps by which the time can be changed: by 10 Years., one Year, 1 Month., 1 Week, 1 Day, Ascendant, Navamsha, 1 hour, 10 mins., 1 min., by 10 secs. or by a second. On the right of each of these are twin buttons with the ‘+’ and ‘-’ sign. To make the birth time later, click on the plus button, to make it earlier, click on the minus button.

“Birth Chart” shows the date and time of birth and allows you to change it, by clicking on the various buttons. For example to change the time of birth to 10 minutes later, click on the plus button on the right of the 10 Minutes label. Now you can set up the worksheet to hold all of the charts and tables that you want to use in the process of rectifying the birth time. For example you may want to use the Birth Chart, the Navamsha and the Vimshottari dashas for a particular significant period. Now you can change the birth time around, and see how it affects these charts and the dashas.

If Animated Transits is selected, you have the current date and time displayed and can change the same in the Animated Transit Chart. This is very helpful in studying the movement of planets through the chart.

If Muhurta is selected, it shows the date and time used for calculation of Muhurta and allows you to change the date, by clicking on the various buttons.

In the lower half of the Change Time Tool, there are three radio buttons: Stop, Realtime and Animate. The ‘Stop’, ‘Realtime’ and ‘Animate’ buttons allow you to control the way time is changed. The ‘Stop’ button as the name suggests, stops an animation. This is also the manual mode, which lets you step through time by clicking the various buttons as described above. If the Realtime button is selected, the time will be synchronized with your computer clock, about once every second. The Animate button allows you to change the time automatically. Select the amount of the increment by pushing one of the buttons labeled with + or -. For example, if “animate” is selected and you click on Hours +, you will get one hour increments in the animation.

Push the ‘Add to Pick List’ button to add a particular time and date to your pick list for later use. Select any date from the pick list to change the chart’s date accordingly. This is a very useful feature for Muhurta, as it allows one to keep

a list of candidate Muhurta charts, which can be reviewed easily. Note that the picklist will be wiped out when you change to a different worksheet.

Birth Time Rectification Using the ‘Rectification Screen’

Select the ‘Rectification’ screen by clicking on the ‘Charts’ menu and selecting ‘Rectification’ (see Figure 5.1). The Rectification Screen is specifically designed to efficiently research the effect of different time of birth on the dasha combinations of important events in one’s life.

Figure 5.1 - The Birth Time Rectification Screen

It allows to simultaneously see the dashas that would be running for each hypothetical time of birth at the time of each event. (Remember to first enter the events using the ‘Edit’ and ‘Events’ menu).

On the left side you see a list with variations of the time of birth, within the middle (in grey colour) the actual time of birth. For each of these fictitious times of birth, the columns show what dasha would have been running at the time of the events. For example, say you entered an event “Marriage” and the first line on the left gives 21:05 and the first dasha under Marriage is Su-Me-Su-Ma-Ve then that means if the birthtime would have been 14:23, then this person had a Su-Me-Mo-Ra-Me dasha running when he got married. Now you can scan through all the lines, and judge based on your analysis of the dashas which time of birth give dasha combinations that fit the events most.

The buttons at the top have the following functions :

<- Events : scrolls the screen for more events on the left side.

Events -> : scrolls the screen for more events on the right side.

Vimshottari : use the Vimshottari dasha system in this screen (which is the default).

Yogini : use the Yogini dasha system in this screen.

Ashtottari : use the Ashtottari dasha system in this screen.

Zoom in : reduce the gaps in time between each line in the screen, this allows more detailed analysis of a shorter period of time around the birth time.

Zoom out : increase the gaps in time to view a longer period around the birth time.

Database and Research Features

There are various features in Parashara’s Light that are specifically designed for research. The first two features described here operate on groups of charts that you already have entered, but want to study as a group. The next two features are related to the transit. The ‘Timeline’ tool shows the monthly transit of various planets in signs and nakshatras while the ‘Time of transits’ tool gives the date and time when a particular transit will happen. The ‘Calculator’ tool allows the calculation of special points. The next two features described here allow you to export data from this program, to be used in other software. The last feature tells you how to manage files for research.

Selecting Groups of Charts by User Defined Criteria

Parashara's Light supports a special search feature, where you can select a group of charts from your database, based on a condition in the birth chart. For example, you can select all charts that have the lord of the first house in the fourth house. Or select all charts with Saturn exalted. The ability to isolate all the people who have that particular thing common in their chart, can be a great help in studying the effects of certain principles in Vedic astrology.

A click on 'Search for charts' under the 'Research menu' brings a window that allows selection of the database, the conditions in the chart, and will show the results.

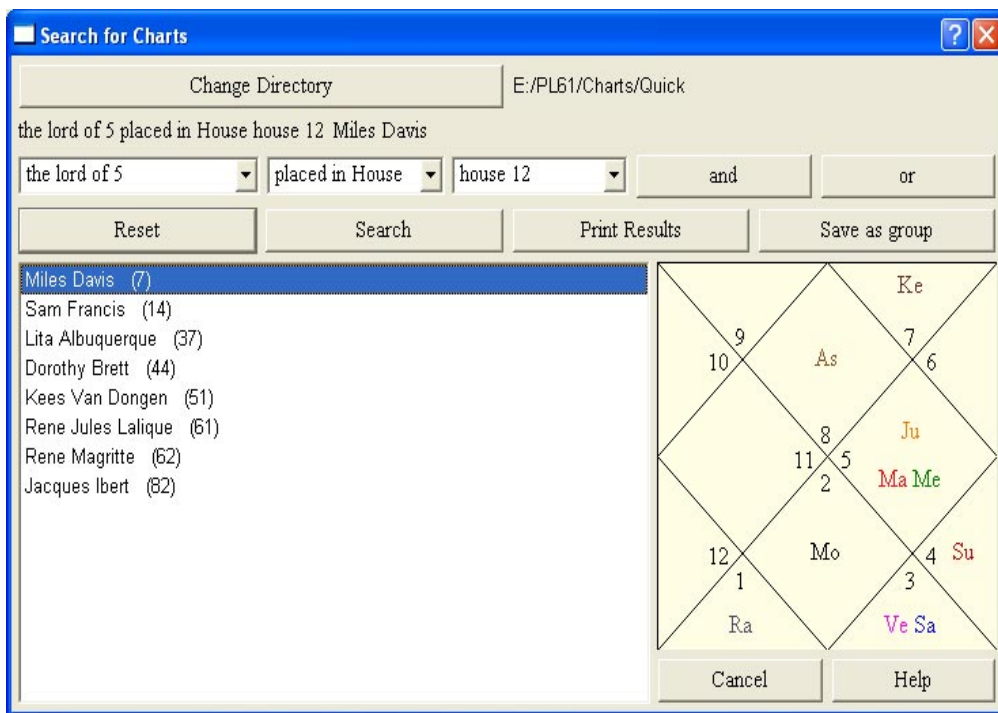


Figure 5.2 - The 'Charts Search' Tool.

By default the program stores the birth chart in it's own native format with the file extension .kun under the sub directory 'Charts'.

The default file (*.kun) can then be converted into a quick (*.qck) format

which is the text format common in many western astrology programs. Different birth charts can also be stored in a group format file (*.kns). For more details refer to item 'Managing data files' later in this section.

Start with specifying which files to include in this search, by selecting one directory. Click on the 'Change directory' button, and select a chart in the directory you want to use. It doesn't matter which file, all files in that same directory will be used. In case you want to do a search on the files stored in quick format, double-click on the quick sub-directory under the directory 'Charts'. Under the 'List files of type' select 'Quick Chart' (see Figure 5.3). Select the desired quick file. After you select the file and click on OK, you will see the path to the directory you selected. This path will be shown right next to the button.

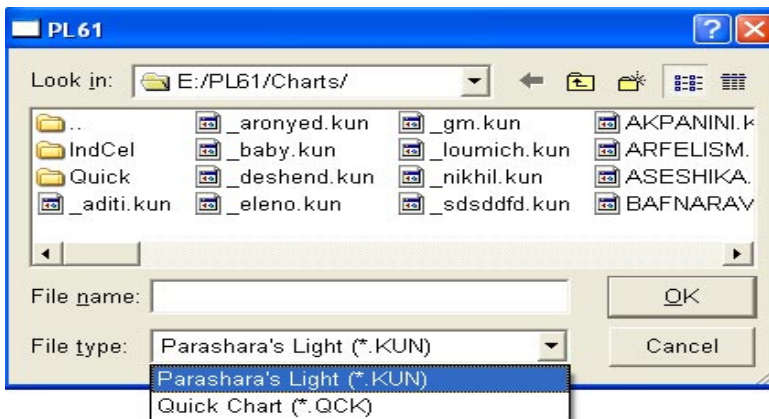


Figure 5.3 - Selection of the directory for search containing quick chart format files.

Now you are ready to specify the condition that will be used to select the group of charts. To support a wide range of possibilities without you having to learn any special codes, the conditions can be set entirely through the use of three listboxes. The way to use the listboxes, is by starting with the one on the left, continuing with the one in the middle, and if necessary, finishing with the last one on the right. In each listbox you select one part of the condition you want. You may have to select an entry in the same listbox twice in a row to narrow down the possibilities, as you will see in a moment.

Let's work through an example, and it will probably make a lot of sense. Let's search for all charts with *the lord of the first house conjunct Mars*. Click on the first listbox, and you will see the entries as shown in the following figure :

Now simply select the entry that could be the beginning of the condition you are creating, in this case *the lord of* is appropriate. Select *the lord of...* and notice that this selection is not appearing in the listbox's selection field. This means that you are not done yet with defining this part of the condition (we didn't tell it yet which lord). So now click on the first listbox again, and

the planet...
the lord of...
the Sign...
the House...
the dispositor of
The Planet or Ascendant
1001 Parashari yogas

notice that a new list of entries appear, that make the original selection more specific : *the lord of 1*, *the lord of 2*, etc. For the example, now select the lord of 1. This time it does appear in the listbox's selection field. It is time to move on to the second listbox and specify the next part of the condition.

The second listbox has sixteen entries that cover all possible continuations of the beginning of our condition. The third but last entry is *conjunct with*, which is obviously the one to select. Note that it appears in the selection field, indicating that no further specification is necessary within this listbox. Also note that the condition defined so far is written out just above the listboxes to let you know what you did so far.

Exalted
Exalted or in Own Sign
in Own sign
debilitated
combust
Conjunct a malefic
Conjunct a benefic
in Kendra
in Trikona

The third listbox now contains all possible endings for this condition: *Planets...* and *lord of*. There are only these two choices because the program has eliminated all possible entries that would not make sense, such as *signs* or *Nakshatras*. Now select *Planets...* because that comes closest to what we are looking for ('Mars'). Select the third listbox again, and now make the final selection that completes the process. If anywhere in this whole process something goes wrong, and you want to start over, click on the 'Reset' button, and all listboxes are cleared.

Now the condition is fully specified, you can start the search by clicking on the 'Search' button. The program will take some time (dependent on how many files you have in the directory you selected). When the search is done, all charts that meet the condition will appear in the table on the left.

To view any of the charts, select it by clicking on the name in the table and the chart of the person will appear on the right side.

To print all the charts that were found, click on Print Results. The printout will show all the names, along with a small image of the birth chart. If the list of names is so large that you would rather get the names only, you can do so by selecting the 'compact' option in the Print Options screen.

When you define a search condition, you can define upto two conditions and combine them with the 'and' or 'or' button.

Statistics on Group of Charts

This feature allows you to analyze an arbitrary set of charts and quickly find similarities between them. There are a number of different, built-in tests, that each look for different parameters in the charts. After a test is run, you can look at the results either in the form of a table or a graph.

First click on the Research menu, and select 'Statistics on Group of Charts'. A new window will come up (see Figure 5.4).

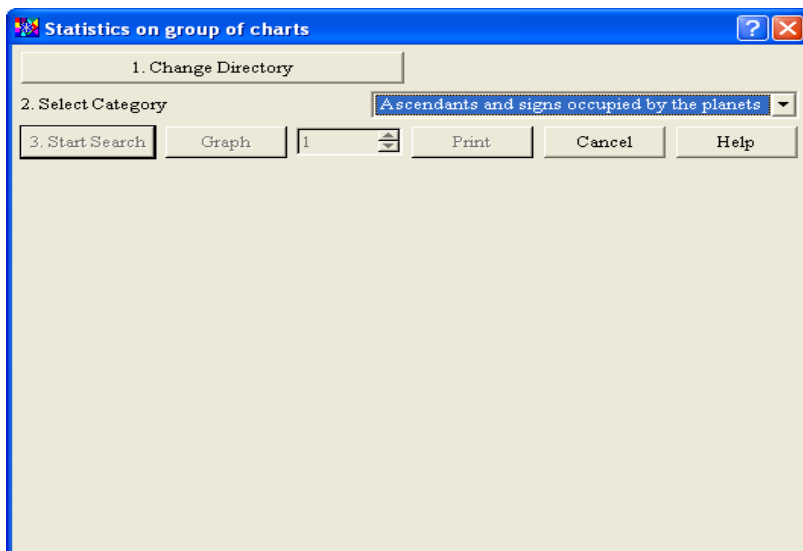


Figure 5.4 - The 'Similar Properties' Search Tool.

To run one test, please follow these steps.

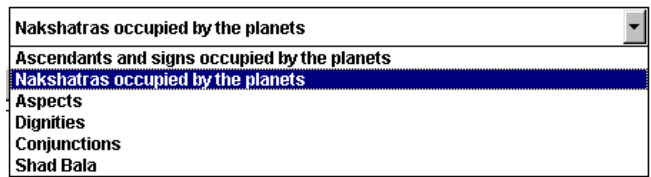
1. First select a directory from where you want to analyze the charts. Click on the 'Change Directory' button, and the system file dialog box will come up.

Within the file dialog, select a chart in the directory you want to use. It doesn't matter which file since all files in that same directory will be used. Similarly, if you want to do a search on the files stored in quick format, you can select the directory as explained in the previous section.

2. Select a test category. There are six kinds of tests you can run :

(a) ***Ascendants and signs occupied by the Planets*** – this counts in how many charts the ascendant is each sign, and in how many charts each of the planets are located in each of the twelve signs.

(b) ***Nakshatras occupied by the planets*** – this counts in how many charts each of the planets (and Ascendant) are found in each of the 27



Nakshatras. This reveals how the placement of planets in Nakshatras is correlated to whatever the group of charts have in common.

(c) ***Aspects*** – this counts for all the charts how many aspects each planet gets from the other planets.

(d) ***Dignities*** – this counts how often the planets are in each of the 9 dignities. (Exaltation, Moolatrikona, Own, etc. up to debilitation).

(e) ***Conjunctions*** – this counts all possible conjunctions between all planets.

(f) ***ShadBala*** – this counts the average shadbala for every planet in group of charts.

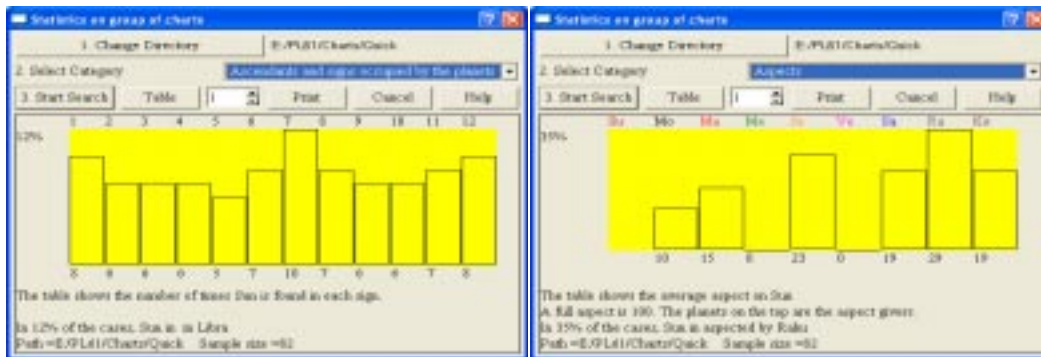
3. Click on Start search. The program will take a little while to read and analyze all charts in the directory you selected. When it is done, the results will be displayed in a table. To see the table in a graph, click on the Graph button. The graph represents the numbers of just one line in the table. Use the button with the up and down arrows to browse through all 9 or 10 graphs.

Let us look at the graph for more detail (see Figure 5.4). At the top (a) are listed the different places or conditions the planets can be in, in this example the 27 Nakshatras. Right under the graph (b) is a short summary of what is displayed in this graph. In the case of the graph it will indicate one planet, if you change

to the table mode, it will say 'all planets' instead.

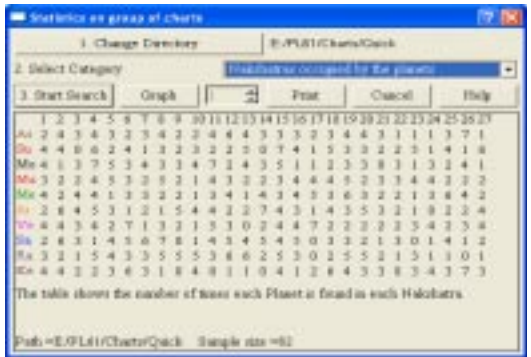
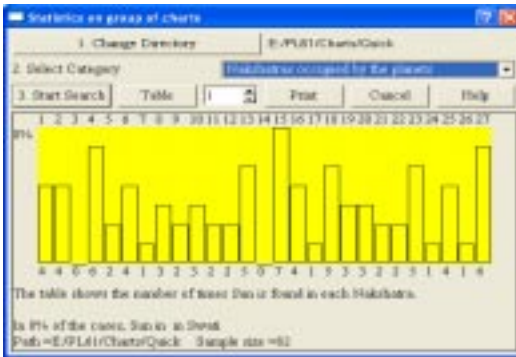
Each bar in the graph represents the number of charts where the planet was in the required position or state. The actual number of cases is noted right under the bar. For example, in this illustration at point (c), the Moon was found in the 1st Nakshatra (Aswini) 4 times. The graph is scaled so that the highest bar always goes all the way up. The advantage is that the graph becomes more readable, and that the contrast between the lower and higher bars is clearer. At the left side (d) a percentage is shown. It indicates the proportion of the highest score out of the total (the sample size). In this example, the Moon in Rohini was the highest score with 8, out of the total of 82 gives $(8/82) \times 100 = 9\%$.

At the very bottom (b) are two more lines. The first line gives the most significant result in this graph, in the case there is one. If two or more bars in the graph are the same height, it will not show this line. The second line shows the path that was selected, and the sample size (number of charts that was found in the directory). Of course, the sample size was so small that the results are not very useful. It is up to the user to gather enough charts to get statistically significant numbers.

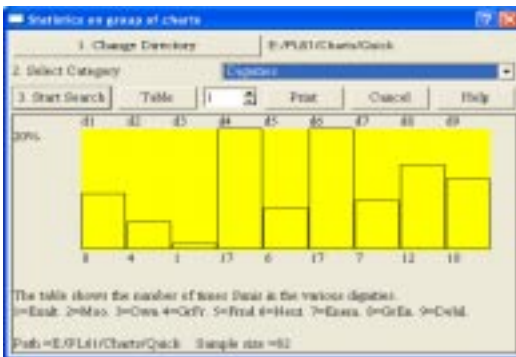


Ascentants and signs occupied by the planets.

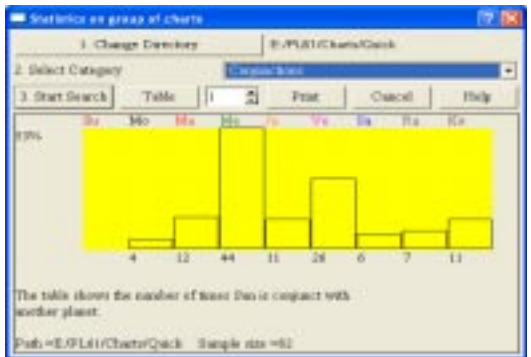
Aspects.



Graph and table presentation of Nakshatras occupied by the planets.



Dignities



Conjunctions

Timeline

Timeline tool is used to display at a glance the transit of planets in various signs or nakshatras for a month. For details please refer to item 'Viewing Graphical Ephemeris using Timeline Tool' in section 'Transits' and item 'Transit of planets and the Ashtakavarga' in section 'The Ashtakavarga System', both under Chapter 4: 'Using Commonly Used Functions'.

Time of Transit

The 'Time of Transit' tool helps you find the exact date and time when a particular transit over the natal birth chart will happen. For details please refer

to item 'Using the Transit Query' in section 'Transits' under Chapter 4: 'Using commonly Used Functions'.

Calculator

The calculator is a special research tool that allows calculation of special points in the chart. Few people will have any use of this at all, because it is a very mathematically oriented tool. There are two techniques combined in one interactive form : calculating a point by adding and subtracting planetary degrees, and calculating a point based on the Ascendant rising at a mathematically determined time of the day.

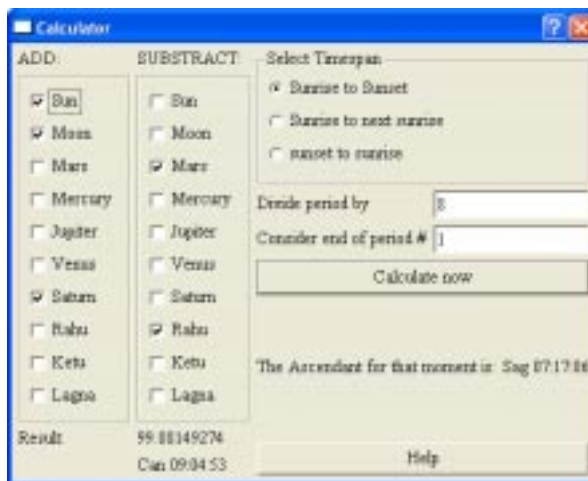


Figure 5.5 - The Special Point Calculator.

The left side of the window supports adding and subtracting planetary degrees. Select all planets you want to add to the equation in the left column, and select all planets you want to subtract in the right column. The result is automatically reflected at the bottom.

The right side of the window supports the other calculation feature. You first have to select a period of time in the 'Select Timespan' area. This period of time will be divided in a number of equal parts, specified at the 'Divide period by' prompt. After the division, there will be a number of smaller periods of time, each having a time at which they start, and a time at which they end. At the 30

smaller periods of time you want to use the ending time. Finally, for that time value, the Ascendant is calculated when you click on 'Calculate now'. An example of a point that can be calculated this way is Gulika.

Exporting Birth Data

The export birth data feature writes all the vital information, and the degrees of the planets, out to a comma separated text file. In this format, the data can be imported in Microsoft Excel or most other spreadsheets. The data is written out in exactly this order :

1. First and last name
2. Gender (0 = male, 1 = female)
3. Anka value (a number from 1 to 5)
4. City
5. State
6. Country
7. Birth date (formatted as in the birth data entry form)
8. Time (formatted as in the birth data entry form)
9. Birth date/time (Julian day notation)
10. Timezone (as a decimal number, negative for East)
11. DST (as a decimal number, 1.0 for regular daylight or war time)
12. Longitude (formatted as a decimal number, negative for East)
13. Latitude (formatted as a decimal number, negative for South)
- 14 – 32. Longitude of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu, Ketu
- 23 – 29. Dhuma, Vyatipata, Parivesha, Indrachapa, Upaketu, Gulika, Mandi, Prana Pada
- 30 – 32. Longitudes of extra-Saturnine planets: Uranus, Neptune, Pluto

– 32. Longitudes of extra-Saturnine planets: Uranus, Neptune, Pluto

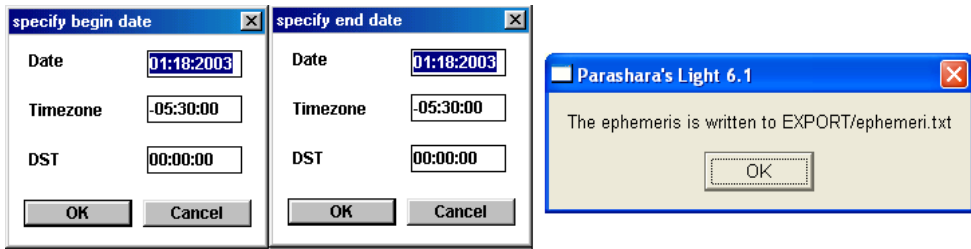
Here is an example of the exported data :

<i>Exported data</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Prince Charles	– First and last name
0	– Gender (0=male)
3	– Ankavalue
London	– City
UK (general)	– State
England	– Country
14:11:1948	– Birth date (formatted as in the birth data entry form)
21:15:00	– Time (formatted as in the birth data entry form)
2432870.385416	– Birth date/time (Julian day notation)
0	– Timezone (0 hours)
0	– DST (0 = no daylight saving)
0.833333333333	– Longitude (positive for West)
51.516666666666	– Latitude (positive for North)
209.2833235376, 7.299878842692, 237.8092263751, 193.8181180629, 246.7457542601, 173.2448366983, 132.1275173787, 11.82000062923, 191.8200006292	– Longitudes of the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu
342.6166568709, 17.38334312902, 197.3833431290, 162.6166568709, 179.2833235309	– Dhuma, Vyatipata, Parivesha, Indrachapa and Upaketu
67.81991868838	– Gulika
35.68828913205	– Prana Pada
66.78905085656, 170.9891081608, 113.4228011339	– Uranus, Neptune and Pluto
101.9591926519	– Ascendant

Exporting Ephemeris

Parashara's Light allows you to export planetary positions (longitudes only) for a period of time, in a comma separated format. To use this feature, first click on the 'Research' menu, and select 'Export ephemeris'. You will first get a form in

which you have to specify the begin date. Enter the Date, Timezone and DST/ War time in the same format as for the birth data. Click on OK, and now you will be asked to specify the end date. These two dates will mark the time period for which the ephemeris is generated. Click on OK. The program will take time depending upon the number of days you have specified and create the ephemeris file called ephemeris.txt in the 'export' directory. At the end of



the process, the program will show a message box (see Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 - Exporting the Ephemeris – the dialog boxes to specify starting date and ending date and the message at the end of export of ephemeris.

Managing Data Files

Parashara's Light supports 3 file formats, it's own native format (*.kun), a group format of the same (*.kns), and quick chart format (*.qck). The kun and kns format stores the charts binary, along with the calculations to speed up opening files. The qck format only stores the birth information, in text format. The qck format is a universal format which many Western Astrology softwares use to facilitate exchange of birth data collections.

The only purpose of the group chart format is that it allows you to create space efficient chart collections, that can be selected in the research tools.

The File Manager allows you to convert each file format into the group format. Here is how.

Single chart to group chart file (kun to kns)

Charts can be organized in groups, to facilitate easier access for opening individual files, or for use in the various research features Parashara's Light provides. "Groups" are not an alternative file format. To use a metaphor, they are

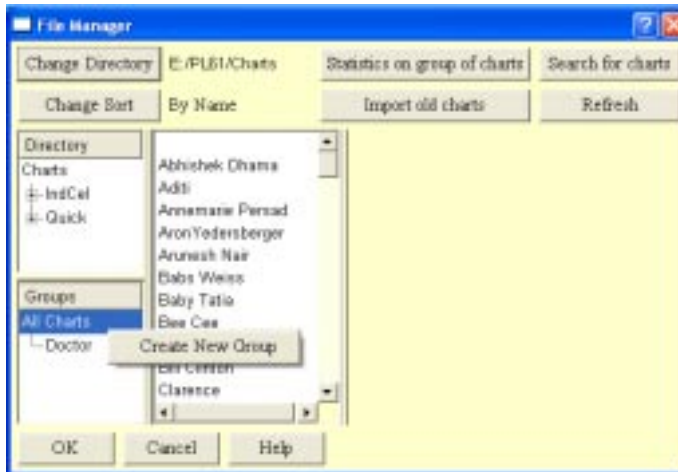


Figure 5.7 - Creation of new Chart file (group file) under the Fancy File Manager

more like club memberships. One file can be in multiple groups, but there will only be one copy of the actual file. To assign an individual charts to a group, you first need to have a group. If there is not one yet, you have to create a new group by right clicking on 'All Charts' in the left hand column below the heading 'Groups' Enter the name of the new group (see Figure 5.7). Click on OK and

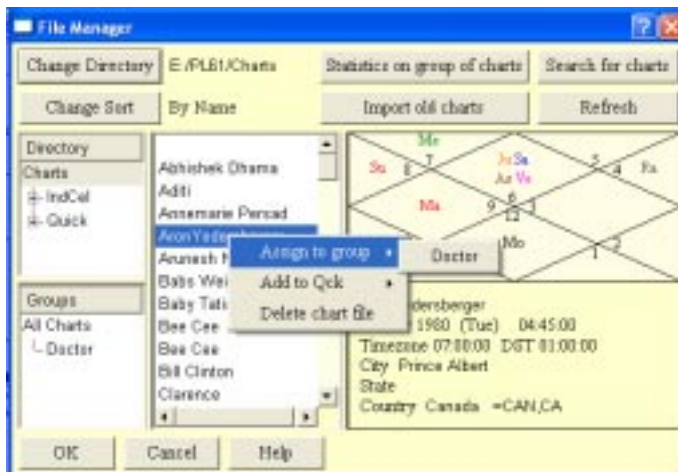


Figure 5.8 - Assigning charts into a group file named 'Doctor'.

after a few seconds the new group will appear on the right side.

Assigning charts to a groupe : Highlight 'All charts' in the left hand column (all chart is the default group that all chart always belong to). A list of all available charts will appear in the middle column. Select the chart to assigned. Right click on it and click on 'assign to group' and specify the particular group. Repeat this for as many charts as you like. Again, one file can be assigned to multiple groups without wasting harddrive space or creating problems with multiple copies of the same file.

Charts from a Quick chart file to group chart file (qck to kns)

In the Directory column, double click on 'Quick' to get to the sub directories. Highlight the category from where the chart has to be selected. A list of all available charts will appear in the adjacent column. Select the chart to be copied. Right click on it and click on 'Copy and assign to group' and specify the particular group. Repeat this as often as you like.

Opening group chart files

To open a chart in a group file, you first need to open a group file. You can recognize a group file by its name: you know it is not a chart because the name is not of a person, and you know it is not a directory because it does not have the word < *directory> after it's name. To open the group file, double click on it. The names of all the charts inside the group file will be listed. Select the chart you want to see a preview of, and double click to open the chart.

Creating User Defined Yogas

The classical texts used in Parashara's Light are coded, such that the program can determine whether a yoga applies or not. In the same way, you can create text files that contain interpretive text, which you can code to be pulled out when applicable on the chart. These text files, once created, are accessible through the 'Classical References' menu. To run the user defined yoga file on any horoscope, open the desired horoscope and click on 'Horoscope interpretation' under 'Classical References' menu.

The sub-directory 'useryoga' contains a set of six files: user01.txt, user02.txt, user03.txt, user04.txt, user05.txt and user06.txt. You can open and edit the first five files (user01.txt to user05.txt) in any word processor. Make sure you store the file as 'text only' file. The sixth file (user06.txt) is a dynamically created file and should not be edited. To create such a text file, some elementary programming skill is required.

Format and Syntax

For the program to process a user defined text file properly, it must be formatted in a very particular format. If the format is slightly off, the program may crash at the time of processing.

Each little section must start with a formula which is enclosed in 2 tilde symbols (~). On the next line the description of the yoga, or whatever the text is, can follow on multiple lines. The end of the description is marked by the beginning of the next formula.

The correct format is :

~put formula 1 here~

interpretation line 1

interpretation line 2

etc.

~put formula 2 here~

interpretation line 1

interpretation line 2

etc.

The use of formulas

The formula is composed of three parts: an 'entity', a 'relationship' and another 'entity'. An entity can be a planet, a sign or a house. A relationship can be, 'equals', aspects, is placed in, etc. In the following, please be careful to use uppercase or lowercase as specified.

Planets : Planets are coded as a number according to order; 1 for Sun, 2 for Moon, 3 for Mars, 4 for Mercury, 5 for Jupiter, 6 for Venus, 7 for Saturn, 8 for

Rahu, 9 for Ketu.

Lords of houses : These are coded with an 'L' and the house number. For example, the lord of the 12th is coded as L12.

Signs : Signs are coded with a R (Rashi) and the number of the sign. For example Leo is coded as R5.

Houses : Houses are coded with the 'I' symbol and the number of the house. For example the 9th house is !9. If the house appears in the 3rd field, then you can use the number only.

Equal relation : To code that one entity equals another, use the lower case 'i'. The two entities must always be both Planets, both Signs or both Houses. For example to say that the Lord of the 5th is Saturn use : ~L5i7~

Placed in relation : To code that one entity is placed in another, use uppercase I. For example to say that the Sun is in the eighth house, use: ~1I!8~. To code that Virgo is in the fourth house, use: ~R6I!4~

The quality relation : To indicate a condition, quality or state, use one of the following codes. These codes do not require a third field.

<i>Quality</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Example</i>	
combust	c	Mercury is combust	~4c~
exalted	E	Sun is exalted	~1E~
debilitated	d	Mars is debilitated	~3d~
hemmed in malefics	h	Lord of the 1st is hemmed in malefics	~L1h~
hemmed in benefics	H	Saturn is hemmed in benefics	~7H~
in Kendra	K	The Moon is in Kendra	~2K~
in Trine	T	The Moon is in Trine	~2T~

Combining formulas

There are two logical operators to combine formulas.

The 'or' relationship is coded with +. For example, Venus is combust or placed

in the 8th house, is coded: $\sim 6c + 6I!8 \sim$. Note that the \sim only goes around the entire compound formula.

The 'and' relationship is coded with $*$. For example, Venus is exalted or placed in the 4th house, is coded: $\sim 6E * 6I!4 \sim$. The 'and' has priority over the 'or', that means that first the 'and' expressions are calculated, and only then the 'or'. For example $\sim 4I!5 + 4I!6 * 4E + 4I!7 \sim$ really means, Mercury is in the fifth, or it is exalted in the sixth or it is in the seventh house.

There are five files just to let you breakup your user defined yogas in logical groups. The sample files are meant as samples, and should all be modified to your own (useful) text.

User Defined Printouts

Parashara's Light supports user defined printouts. These printouts can be designed by the user through a design tool. The design tool can be launched from the Print menu, by selecting the 'User defined' and then 'Design tool' command. Each printout designed with the design tool will automatically appear in the Print menu, under the User defined sub menu.

The Design Tool

The design tool allows the user to design printouts through a highly graphical user interface. Each printout is composed of a number of elements which can be placed anywhere, and created in any size. The design tool is very sophisticated, supporting many possible design options. Initially the sophistication



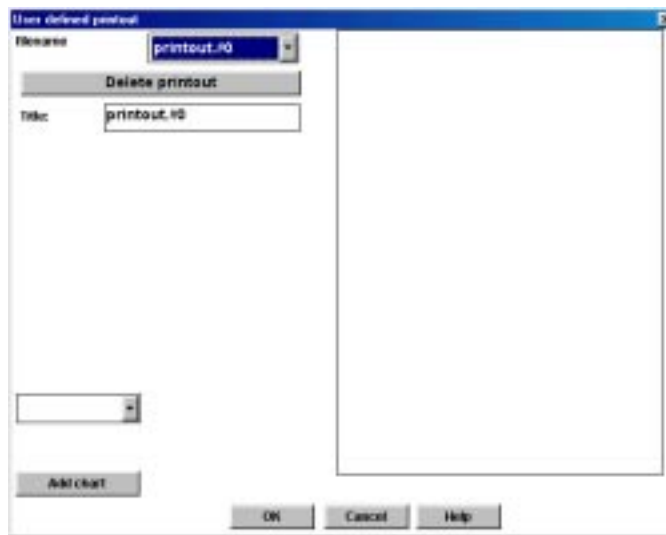
of this tool may be overwhelming, and you might feel it is complicated to use. But if you follow these instructions you will find it is surprisingly easy and versatile to use.

After you launch the Design Tool for the first time, the screen will look like this :

To create a new printout, the first thing to do is select a filename. To do so click on the filename listbox at the top left of the screen. You will notice that all the entries are named 'deleted'. This shows that you have not yet created a printout, since, by default, all empty printouts are named 'deleted'.

Each printout is stored in a separate file. No file is yet selected, therefore the listbox at the top left of the screen is blank. Now select the first deleted file, and a button will appear 'New printout'. Click on this button to create a new file.

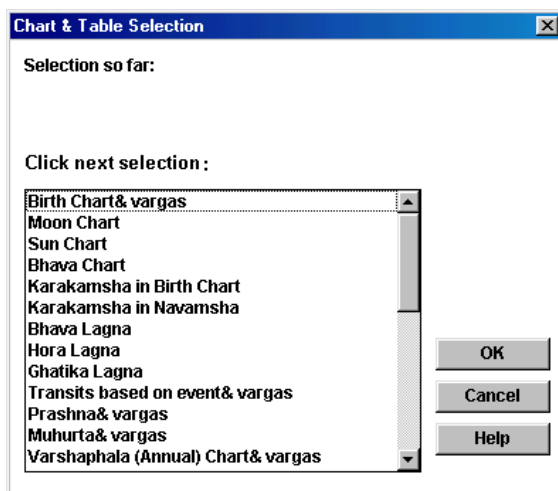
The screen will change, and additional buttons appear. Now we have a new (but still blank) printout, with two new buttons. The 'Delete printout' button



allows you to delete this printout. The 'Add Chart' button allows you to place a new chart on this printout.

We are now ready to start designing the printout.

Adding Charts and Tables to the Printout



Press the 'Add Chart' button, and the 'Chart & Table Selection' screen will be launched :

This screen allows you to make the first selection of chart or table you want to place in the printout.

After you select one of these entries, you will get a number of subsequent screens to further specify the details of the chart or table.

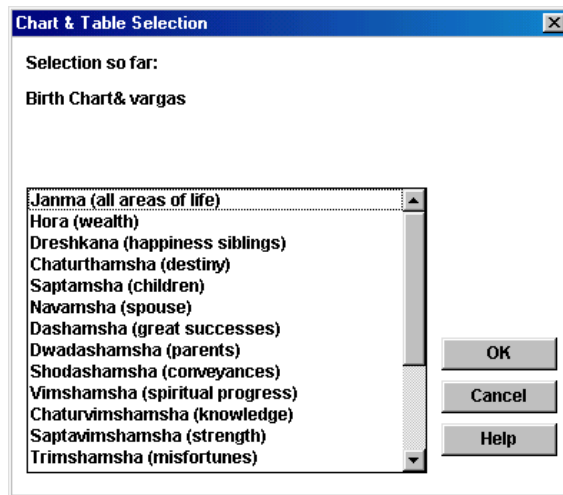
The choices	Explanations of each choice
1. Birth Chart & vargas	: Charts, planetary degrees, house cusps, ashtakavarga
2. Moon Chart	: The Moon Chart (Chandra Kundali)
3. Sun Chart	: The Sun Chart (Surya Kundali)
4. Bhava Chart	: The Bhava Chart (vedic unequal house system)
5. Karakamsha in Birth Chart	: The Karakamsha chart (based on the birth chart)
6. Karakamsha in Navamsha	: The Karakamsha chart (based on the navamsha)
7. Bhava Lagna	: The birth chart using the Bhava Lagna
8. Hora Lagna	: The birth chart using the Hora Lagna
9. Ghatika Lagna	: The birth chart using the Ghatika Lagna
10. Transits based on event & vargas	: Transit chart, degrees, cusps, ashtakavarga
11. Prashna & vargas	: Prashna chart, degrees, cusps, ashtakavarga

12. Muhurta & vargas : Muhurta chart, degrees, cusps, ashtakavarga
13. Varshaphala (annual) chart & vargas : Varshaphala chart, degrees, cusps, ashtakavarga
14. Monthly progression Chart & vargas : Monthly chart, degrees, cusps, ashtakavarga
15. Daily Chart & vargas : Daily chart, degrees, cusps, ashtakavarga
16. Dashas : Any of the supported Dashas systems
17. Dashas for Varshaphala : Any of the supported Varshaphala Dashas systems
18. User defined text : Text specified by the user
19. Line : A line
20. Circle : A circle
21. Rectangle : A rectangle
22. Birth data : The name, birthdate, longitude, latitude etc.
23. Varshaphala Year lord : The year lord in the Varshaphala chart
24. Nakshatra Circle : The symbols of the 27 nakshatras in circular form
25. Circle with 27 sections : A circle to accommodate nakshatra symbols
26. With compliments of ...: Places text from complime.txt file
27. Lotus frame : The lotus frame to put around charts
28. Hora Chart table : The hora chart in table form
29. Karaka : The Jaimini karaka table
30. Blank Chart : A blank chart
31. Mrityu Bhaga : A table showing planets in Mrityu bhaga

As you can see, some entries specify only one chart with no further details. For example the Moon Chart selection will simply give you the Moon chart itself. Other selections offer a large number of possible charts and tables. For example the Birth Chart & vargas selection represents not only the Birth chart and the other 15 vargas, but also the planetary degrees, cusp, ashtakavarga etc for all those charts.

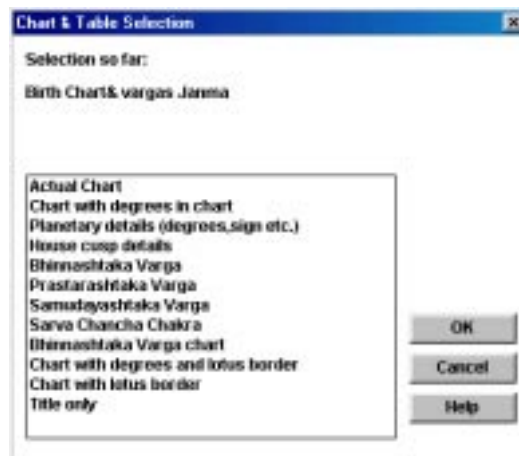
Selecting Chart Details

All the selections that have “& vargas” in their name are charts for which vargas can be calculated. For each of those charts, further selections are provided from



which you can select the chart image, table or graph to be made for that chart. To illustrate the use of this common selection process, we show here how it is done for the birth chart. To follow the example, select the ‘Birth Chart & vargas’ selection.

Selecting the Birth chart brings up a screen from which you can select Janma (Birth chart) or one of the vargas. The varga you select will be used to calculate the actual chart or table. This allows every subsequent selection (such as



planetary degrees and ashtakavarga) to be selected for any varga! Select Janma to use the actual birth chart.

The next step is to decide whether we want the chart itself, or some calculation based on the chart. After selecting the varga, the following screen will come up :

The Chart and Table selection gives the following options :

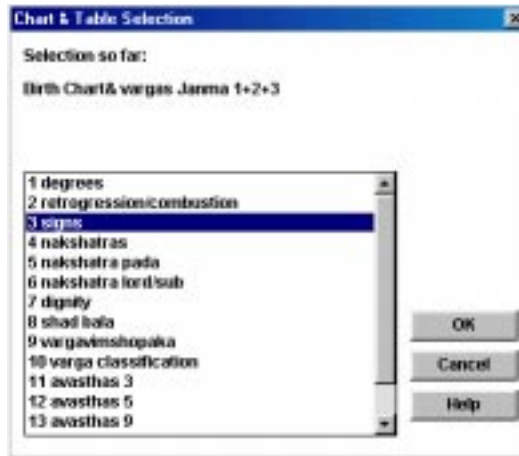
- (a) Actual Chart
- (b) Actual Chart with degrees in chart
- (c) Planetary details (degrees, sign etc.)
- (d) House cusp details
- (e) Bhinnashtaka Varga
- (f) Prastarashtaka Varga
- (g) Samudayashtaka Varga
- (h) Sarva Chancha Chakra
- (i) Bhinnashtaka Varga chart
- (j) Chart with degrees and lotus border
- (k) Chart with lotus border
- (l) Title only

Each one of the previous options will be explained in detail in the following paragraphs :

(a) Actual Chart : This selection gives the actual chart itself. After selecting this chart, click on OK to return to the main screen.

(b) Actual Chart with degrees in chart : This selection gives the chart with degrees of the planets in the chart. It is recommended to display this chart in a larger size than regular charts without degrees because a smaller font size is used. The program allows to show vargas with degrees in the chart. Even though planetary degrees are traditionally not used in the vargas, there is no reason why it could not. After selecting this chart, click on OK to return to the main screen.

(c) Planetary details (degrees, sign etc.) : This selection allows the user to



specify a table with planetary degrees, signs, dignities etc. for the selected varga. A new screen appears to specify the column in the table.

Out of the 15 possible columns, you can select any number by clicking on the entries in the list. The numbers of the entries you select will appear at the top of the screen for you to keep track of. You can remove entries by selecting them again. When you are done with selection, click on OK to return to the main screen.

Significance of each column :

<i>Degrees</i>	gives the degree of the planet;
<i>retrogression/combustion</i>	indicates an R for retrograde, and C for combust planet;
<i>signs</i>	gives the sign the planet is placed in;
<i>nakshatras</i>	gives the planet's nakshatra;
<i>nakshatra pada</i>	gives which pada (charan) the planet is placed in;
<i>nakshatra lord/sub</i>	gives the lord(ruler) of the nakshatra and the sublord;
<i>dignity</i>	gives the dignity of the planet;
<i>shad bala</i>	gives the Shad Bala strength of the planet;
<i>vimshopaka bala</i>	gives the vimshopaka strength for a group of 10 vargas;
<i>varga classification</i>	gives the number of vargas in which the planet is in own or exalted dignity (using 10 divisions);

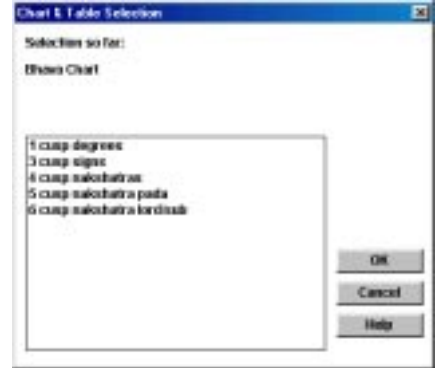
avasthas 3 gives the Jagradadi-Avasthas of which there are 3;

avasthas 5 gives the Baladi-Avasthas of which there are 5;

avasthas 9 gives the Deeptadi-Avasthas of which there are 9;

avasthas 12 gives the Shayanadi-Avasthas of which there are 12;

lordships give the house rulership of the planet.



(d) House cusp details : This selection allows the display of the following:

house cusp degrees

house cusp signs

house cusp nakshatras

house cusp nakshatra pada, and

house cusp nakshatra lord/sub



Each column can be included or excluded by clicking on its corresponding entry.

(e) Bhinnashtaka Varga : This selection allows you to display the Bhinnashtakavarga for the selected varga. In the screen that will come up after you select this table, you have to select the Graha for which you want the Bhinnashtakavarga table. This option displays the bhinnashtaka varga in the form of a table. To display it in a chart, select option number 9 – Bhinnashtaka varga chart. Select the OK button to return to the main screen.

(f) Prastarashtaka Varga : This selection gives the Prastarashtakavarga for the selected varga in the form of a table. No further selections need to be made.

(g) Samudayashtaka Varga : This selection gives the Samudayashtakavarga table. No further selections need to be made.

(h) Sarva Chancha Chakra : This selection gives the Sarva Chancha Chakra graph. No further selections need to be made.

(i) Bhinnashtaka Varga chart : This selection display the Bhinnashtaka Varga for the selected chart in the form of a chart with the sign of the ascendant in the first house.

(j) Chart with degrees and lotus border : This selection will display the chart with degrees of the planet and a lotus border around the chart.

(k) Chart with lotus border : This selection will give a chart with lotus border.

(l) Title only : This selection displays only the title of the chart.

Now we will look at each of the main selections and explain their use.

1. Adding Birth Chart & Vargas : To place the birth chart or any varga based on the birth chart, select 'Birth Chart & vargas'.

2, 3, 4. Adding Moon Chart (Chandra Kundali), Sun Chart (Surya Kundali), Bhava Chart : To select the Moon Chart, Sun Chart or Bhava Chart, select their respective names. For these charts no vargas or other special table can be selected.

5, 6. Adding the Karakamsha Chart : The ascendant of the Karakamsha chart is by definition the sign of the Atmakaraka in the Navamsha. There is a difference of opinion among Vedic astrology practitioners whether the Karakamsha chart should be based on the Birth Chart or on the Navamsha. Either way can be selected with 'Karakamsha in Birth Chart' and 'Karakamsha in Navamsha'.

7, 8, 9. Adding the Bhava Lagna, Hora Lagna and Ghatika Lagna Charts : These three charts are created by taking the Birth Chart and using the Bhava Lagna, Hora Lagna or Ghatika Lagna respectively. These three Lagnas (Ascendants) are derived through a special calculation based on the time from sun rise to the time of birth.

10. Transits Based on Event & Vargas : The transit chart is calculated for one of the events. By default the first event in the event list is used. Please refer to the 'Selecting Chart Details' section for instructions of how to proceed in the

selection process.

11. Adding Prashna & Vargas : The Prashna chart is calculated for the current time and place. The current time is retrieved from the clock inside your computer. The local coordinates have to be set by you in birth data entry menu. To set the default place, refer to item 'Changing the Default Place' in section 'Viewing Special Charts on the Worksheet' under Chapter 3: 'Using the Worksheet'. Please refer to the 'Selecting Chart Details' section for instructions of how to proceed in the selection process.

12. Adding Muhurta & Vargas : The Muhurta chart is calculated using the Muhurta data. The Muhurta data is automatically stored with the Birth Chart when you use the Muhurta screen to find auspicious dates. Please refer to the 'Selecting Chart Details' section for instructions of how to proceed in the selection process.

13. Adding Varshaphala (Annual) Chart & Vargas : The Varshaphala chart is calculated for the current date. Please refer to the 'Selecting Chart Details' section for instructions of how to proceed in the selection process.

14. Adding Varshaphala (Monthly) Chart & Vargas : The Monthly chart is calculated for the current date. Please refer to the 'Selecting Chart Details' section for instructions of how to proceed in the selection process.

15. Adding Daily Chart & Vargas : By default the Varshaphala chart is calculated for the current date. After the chart is placed on the page, you can change this to a number of different dates, including a year ago or next year. Please refer to the 'Selecting Chart Details' section for instructions of how to proceed in the selection process.

16. Adding Dashas : After selecting Dashas, you will get a new screen with a list of all supported dasha systems. Select the dasha you like, and click on OK.

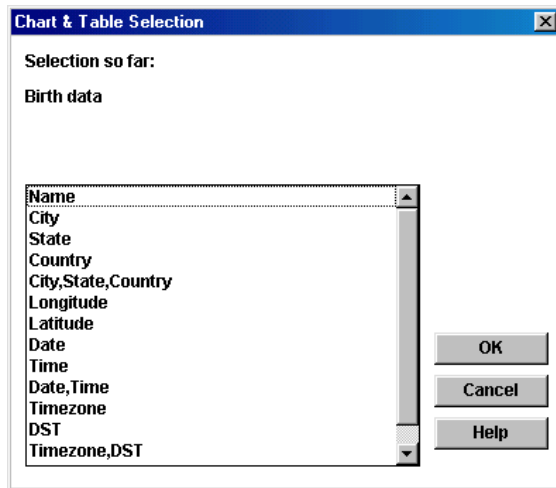
17. Adding Dashas for Varshaphala : Four dasha systems are supported for the Varshaphala. Only the Mahadasha can be displayed.

18. Adding User Defined Text : Select the User Defined entry, and a text

field is placed in the printout.

19, 20, 21. Adding a Line, Circle or Rectangle : Select the Line, Circle or Rectangle entry to get a line or circle or a rectangle respectively.

22. Adding Birth Data : Each component of the birth data can be placed separately in the printout. When you select Birth Data, a new screen will appear with a list of Birth data elements.



The 'City, State, Country' entry combines the previous three entries in one combined line. Likewise, 'Date, Time' combines two fields and 'Timezone, DST' combines two as well. 'All Birth Data' entry displays all items of the birth data in a standard format at a fixed place on the page which cannot be changed by the user.

23. Adding Varshaphala Year lord : Select this entry to get the Year lord for the Varshaphala chart, the Muntha and the Panchadhikaris.

24, 25. Adding Nakshatra Symbols : Selection of the 'Nakshatra circle' gives the symbols of the 27 nakshatras in a circular form. To get a circle around the nakshatra symbols, select 'circle with 27 sections'.

26. Adding Compliments line : The complime.txt file stored in the 'langx' directory can be used to store the details of the person offering the report. To place the text of the complime.txt file on to the printout, select 'With compliments of ...' entry.

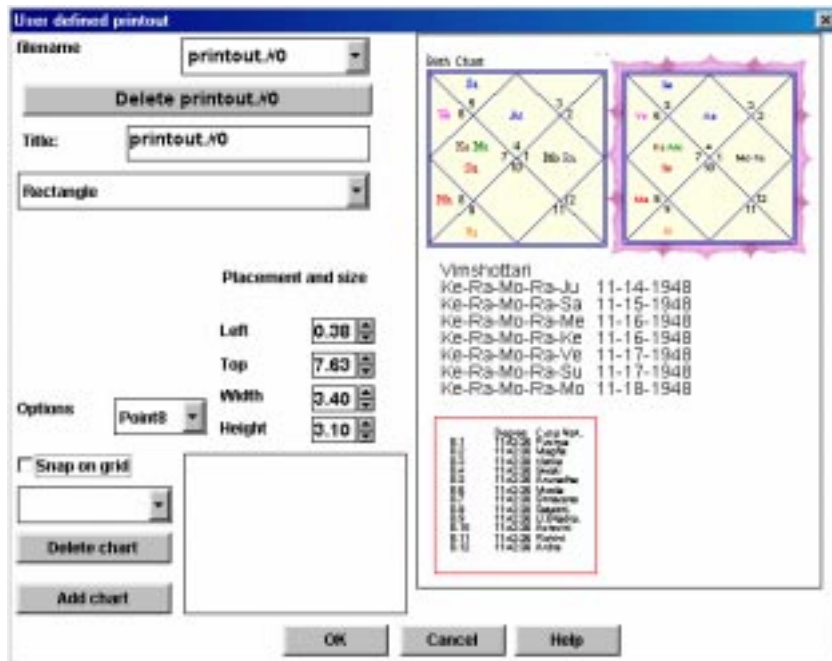
27. Adding Lotus frame : The lotus frame can be put around the charts to enhance the beauty. This frame is in a square shape.

28. Adding Hora chart table : The hora chart in the form of a table can be selected through the 'Hora Chart Table' entry.

29. Adding Jaimini Karakas : Select 'Karka' entry to get the Jaimini karakas.

30. Adding Blank chart : To get a blank chart on the printout, select 'Blank chart' entry.

31. Adding Mrityu Bhaga : Mrityu Bhaga table is selected through the last



entry.

Editing Elements in the Printout

In the previous section we have explained how to place the various kinds of charts, tables and graphs in the printout. Now we will look at how to edit each element. As an example, here is a screen where only the Birth Chart and the planetary degrees for the Birth Chart are added to the printout.

Figure 5.9 - The Design Tool after selection of a couple of items.

Moving Elements : As you can see, the chart and the table were placed in

the same location and therefore overlap. Now we want to move the table underneath the Birth Chart. There are two ways to move things around, one, by dragging with the mouse, and two, by using the 'Placement and size' fields at the left side of the screen.

To move an object with the mouse, first click in a portion where it does not overlap with another element. In this example, click on the right side of the table with planetary degrees and hold the mouse button down. Now drag the table down, and release the mouse button. The table moves.

Right underneath the 'Placement and size' field at the left side of the screen, there are four lines labeled left, top, width and height. The numbers right next to them indicate the placement and size of the table (in inches). You can change the numbers by clicking in the arrows next to them. The up arrow increases the number by 0.1", and the down arrow decreases the number by 0.1". This is handy to make small, controlled adjustments.

One other aid to keep your printouts neat, is the 'Snap on grid' checkbox. If this is selected, the program will force any element to be aligned on a grid of 0.1 inch lines. This will make it nearly impossible for two elements to be off by more than 0.1 inches, which would be hard to see on the screen.

Resizing Elements : To resize an element with the mouse, move the mouse exactly above the right bottom corner of the chart or table you want to move. The mouse cursor should change to a cross. (If not, you are slightly off) Now you can drag the corner around, and resize the element.

Again, the width and height fields on the left side of the screen can be used to adjust the size of the element in small, controlled steps.

Selecting Elements : In the previous example, it was easy to select the (bigger) table because it had a large non-overlapping section. *Generally, if you click in a position where two or more elements overlap, the smallest element will be selected.* If you would have clicked in the overlapping area of the birth Chart and the table, the Birth Chart would have been selected. Sometimes it is tricky to select an element because two elements may have the same size, and be in the same place.

On the left side of the screen, right under the title field, you can see a listbox

that says 'Birth Chart & Vargas'. This listbox contains the names of every element that is placed in the printout. To select any of the elements, simply select its name in this listbox. The selected element will be the only element with a gray border. You may still not be able to reach that element with the mouse without selecting another (slightly smaller) element. But you can move it using the 'Placement and Size' fields.

Deleting Elements : To delete an element, select it first. It will appear with a gray border. Select the 'Delete Chart' button to delete the element.

Editing Elements : Apart from moving and resizing, most elements can be edited in various ways. For example the charts can be shown in different styles and text fields can contain any kind of text. Editing takes place by changing values on the left side of the screen. When you select one of the elements, only the editing fields applicable to that element will be displayed. For example, when you select a line element, the chart style listbox will be hidden.

Changing Style : The chart style can be chosen only for charts. The default setting will use the chart style set in the 'Chart Style' under 'Option' menu (in the main program).

Changing Date : Some elements are dependant on a date, other then the birth date. For example dashas are calculated for a particular starting date, and a Transit chart can be calculated for the date when an event occurred.

This listbox contains a number of options, appropriate for the element in question.

Changing Levels : This option is only appropriate for dashas, and determines on how many levels the dashas are calculated.



CHAPTER 6

PRINTING THROUGH PARASHARA'S LIGHT

Printing Individual Pages

Before proceeding for printing, please check the current printer settings by opening the 'Printer Setup' under the 'File' menu. Under this screen, select the printer, the paper size and other settings depending upon the type of printer you are having.

In case you have not installed any printer under Windows, printing a page from Parashara's Light may crash the program. To add a printer, click on the Start button at the bottom left corner of the screen and then select Settings > Printers. A new menu will open with an icon 'Add Printer'. Double click on this icon and follow the instructions to add a new printer.

Printing the Worksheets and other Screens

Any of the worksheets or any the screens given under the 'Charts' menu can be printed on a printer.

Select the worksheet or the desired screen under 'Charts' menu. Click 'Print screen' under 'File' menu to send the current screen to the printer. You can also add the worksheet to any model through 'Select Model' in the 'Print' menu. In case of a worksheet you can modify the layout or contents of the cells as per your requirement and print the worksheet

Printing Standard Printouts

To print any of the printouts listed under the 'Print' menu, select the desired printout. A print preview screen will show the page before printing. Select the 'Print' button at the bottom left of the screen to print the page.

The standard printouts are : Dashas, Ephemeris, Krishnamurti, Transit/Dasha Report, and Kaksha Report.

To print any of the dashas supported by Parashara's Light, click on the entry '1-5 level dashas' under the 'Dashas' in the 'Print' menu. A screen will come up. Select the desired dasha, the number of levels and the dasha beginning date. Press 'OK' to print the dasha page.

Printing User Defined Printouts

Any of the printouts designed by the user with the help of the Design tool can be printed by selecting the desired printout listed under the 'User defined printouts' in the 'Print' menu.

Printing 'Reports' Menu Printouts

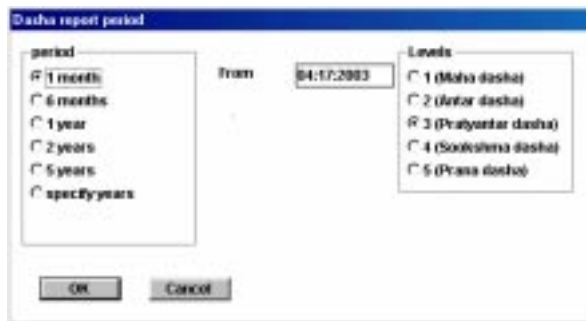
The 'Reports' menu contains various charts which are grouped under various sub menus :

Horoscope : If you choose 'Horoscope' a number of entries will be listed on the screen such as Divisional Charts, Chandra Navamsha & Bhava and so on. All the charts listed under the 'Horoscope' pertain to the birth chart of the native. You can click on any one of these depending on what you wish to view and print. On selection, the item is displayed on the screen. In case you wish to print this page, click 'Print' button.

Calculations : This section contains various calculations pertaining to the birth chart of the Native.

Interpretation : This section contains interpretations based on lagna, Rashi & Nakshatra. Interpretations are also provided for planetary placements in different houses.

Dashas : Various dashas based on the birth chart are listed under the 'Dashas' entry in the 'Reports' menu. Click on the desired dasha to view it on the screen. Press 'Print' button to take a printout.



Varshaphala : This section contains various entries which are pertaining to the annual chart such as – the Varshaphala chart, the Strength of the Varshaphala chart, the Tajika yogas, etc. On selection of an entry, the program will prompt you to enter the year for which you wish to get the varshaphal chart. Enter the age and press ‘OK’. The desired item will be displayed on the screen. To print, click on ‘Print’ button.

Compatibility : The compatibility of two persons can be checked under this section. You must have both the charts open for which you wish to check the compatibility. On clicking of any entry under the compatibility, a screen will come up which prompts you to make a selection for the other partner. Select the partner and press ‘OK’. The screen will display the selected item. Press ‘Print’ to get a printout.

Astronomy : Under this section, the properties of each of the physical planets have been shown. The properties include Apparent diameter, Mars relative to Earth, Average surface temperature and so on.

Remedies : Under this section are included the Sadhesati & Kantaka Saturn calculation along with their results & remedies. Mangala Dosha & Gem recommendation has also been included.

Astrology Lessons : This section contains some personalized Astrology lessons in the form of a tutorial and an interesting section on the Shastiamsha deities entitled ‘Vedic Deities’.

This tutorial will teach you all the important principles of Vedic Astrology as passed on to us by the foremost, ancient Vedic Astrology teacher Maharishi Parashara, the author of Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra.

BPHS is the most authenticative text in Vedic Astrology, and is inspiration and basis of all the calculations in Parashara’s Light. By following this tutorial, you will not only become familiar with the treasures hidden in the classical texts, but you will also learn those principles in the light of your own chart (or any chart you wish to use). This tutorial is written in easy to read language, while preserving the essence of the classical Vedic Astrology texts.

Miscellaneous : This section contains the version information.

Reports Overview: This link leads you to a general overview of all the sec-

tions falling under the 'Charts' menu along with a short description about each one of them.

Printing a Set of Pages (Model Printing)

Parashara's Light allows the user to select from a pre-organized set of printouts, called 'Models', or to make customised set of printouts out of all the printouts available under the 'Print' menu and the 'Reports' menu.

Grouping of Models

The extent of astrological details that can be viewed and printed through the Parashara's Light software is vast. In order to make the software easy to operate and understand, those details pertaining to similar topics have been grouped together firstly into various models which are then again clubbed into 3 broad groups –

1. Horoscope – Printouts related to the Birth chart.

Calculations : Models HC1, HC2 and HC3 include the calculations pertaining to the birth chart. Here, all the calculations right from birth calculations and birth chart upto all the Sookshma dashas, the Sadhesati calculations, Dhaiya, Kantaka Saturn calculations, as well as Krishnamurti Paddhati have been grouped together.

Interpretations : Includes HP1, HP2, HP3 where along with the calculation models, the interpretations right from Panchanga details, remedies to dasha results up to the Pratyantar dasha for 20 years have been grouped together.

Krishnamurti Special : Includes the models KP1 and KP2 where all the calculations, charts and dasha details have been based on the Krishnamurti Paddhati.

All the models with a '+' at the end indicate that they include an opening page in the beginning of the model.

2. Varshaphala

– Includes models VC1, VC2, VP1, VP2 where all calculations, charts and interpretations for a Varshaphala chart have been grouped together.

3. Matching/Compatibility

– Includes HM1, HM2, where horoscopes of any two individuals are compared from the viewpoint of marital compatibility. This includes the results of Ashtakoota Guna Matching, and Cancellation of Mangala dosha also.

List of Models

Horoscope Calculations

Model : HC1

Pages : 8

Contents :

Basic Birth Calculations
Birth Chart and Planetary Details
Rashi, Navamsha and Bhava Details
Sudarshan Chakra
Shodashvarga Summary
Vimshottari Dasha – MD and AD
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #1
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #2

Model : HC2

Pages : 23

Contents :

[includes HC1 (8 pages) plus]
Divisional Charts #1
Divisional Charts #2
Planetary Friendship
Shad Bala and Bhava Bala
Aspects on Planets and Bhavas

Planetary Avasthas

Ashtakavarga – Bhinnashtaka #1

Ashtakavarga – Bhinnashtaka #2

Ashtakavarga – Sarva and Chancha
Chakra

Ashtakavarga – Reductions

Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #3

Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #4

Yogini Dasha – MD and AD #1

Yogini Dasha – MD and AD #2

Ashtottari Dasha – MD and AD

Model : HC3

Pages : 43

Contents :

[includes HC2 (23 pages) plus]
Sub-Planets (Upagrahas) and other
special points
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #5
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #6
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #7
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #8
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #9

Vimshottari Dasha – PD and Sookshma #1	Model : HP2 Pages : 53-56
Vimshottari Dasha – PD and Sookshma #2	Contents : [includes HC2 (23 pages) + HP1 (9 pages) plus]
Vimshottari Dasha – PD and Sookshma #3	Graha Phala(9 pages)
Ashtottari Dasha – AD and PD #1	Bhaves Phala(6 pages)
Ashtottari Dasha – AD and PD #2	Remedies for Mangala Dosha(1 page)
Ashtottari Dasha – AD and PD #3	Sadhesati Dayya and Kantaka Calc.(1 page)
Ashtottari Dasha – AD and PD #4	Dasha (MD-AD) (10 years)(4-7 pages)
Sadhesati Calculations	
Dhaiya and Kantaka Saturn Calculations	
Krishnamurti – Chart and Bhava Details	Model : HP3 Pages : 97-107
Krishnamurti – Significators	Contents : [includes HC3 (43 pgs.) + HP2 (26 pgs.) plus]
Jaimini System	Results of Sadhesati Cycles(1 page)
Chara Dasha #1, Chara Dasha #2	Results of Sadhesati Dhayya(1 page)
	Results of Dhayya and Kantaka(1 page)
	Yogas formed in Horoscope(5-10 pages)
	Dasha Results (upto PD) (20 years) (20-25 pages)

Horoscope Interpretations

Model : HP1

Pages : 19-21

Contents :

[includes HC1 (8 pages) plus]
Panchanga Details (1 page)
Kundali Phala (3 pages)
Nakshatra Phala (2 pages)
Mangala Dosha Consideration (1 page)
Sadhesati Calculations(1 page)
Remedies for Sadhesati(1 page)
Dasha Results (MD-AD) (5 years) (2-4 pages)

Krishnamurti Paddhati

Model : KP1

Pages : 8

Contents :

Basic Birth Calculations
KP – Chart and Bhava Details
KP – Significators
Shodashvarga Summary
Vimshottari Dasha – MD and AD
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #1
Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #2
Vimshottari Dasha – PD and Sookshma #1

Model : KP2

Pages : 22

Contents :

[includes KP1 (8 pages) plus]

Divisional Charts #1

Divisional Charts #2

Planetary Friendship

Shad Bala and Bhava Bala

Aspects on Planets and Bhavas

Planetary Avasthas

Ashtakavarga – Bhinnashtaka #1

Ashtakavarga – Bhinnashtaka #2

Ashtakavarga – Sarva and Chancha Chakra

Ashtakavarga – Reductions

Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #3

Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #4

Vimshottari Dasha – AD and PD #5

Vimshottari Dasha – PD and Sookshma #2

Results of Tajika Yogas (1-3 pages)

Monthly Charts #1 ... #4 (4 pages)

Model : VP1

Pages : 13

Contents :

[includes VC1 (7 pages) plus]

Varshesha, Muntha, Munthesh (3 pages)

Dasha Interpretations (3 pages)

Model : VP2

Pages : 21-23

Contents :

[includes VC2 (15-17 pages) plus]

Varshesha, Muntha, Munthesh (3 pages)

Dasha Interpretations (3 pages)

Matching of Horoscopes**Varshaphala****Model : VC1**

Pages : 7

Contents :

Basic Calculations

Natal Chart and Planetary Details

Varshaphala Chart and Planetary Details

Varshaphala Planetary Strength

Mudda Dasha

Vimshottari Dasha – PD and Sookshma

Model : HM1

Pages : 6

Contents :

Basic Birth Calculations

Birth Chart and Planetary Details

Moon Chart, Navamsha and

Vimshottari Dasha

Ashtakoota Guna Chart

Consideration for Mangalik Dosha

Results of Mangala Dosha

Model : VC2

Pages : 15-17

Contents :

[includes VC1 (7 pages) plus]

Tripataki Chakra

Sahams

Consideration of 16 Tajika Yogas

Model : HM2

Pages : 12-14

Contents :

[includes HM1 (6 pages) plus]

Results of Ashtakoota Guna Matching (3-5 pgs)

Cancellation of Mangala Dosha (3 pages)

Selecting and Printing a Model for an Existing Chart

Open or create a chart for which you wish to print a model. Click on 'Select Model' under the 'Print' menu. The model selection screen will come up. The list box 'Group', contains three main groups – the Horoscope, the Varshaphala and the Compatibility. Select group 'Horoscope' for charts related to birth data; select 'Varshaphala' to print annual charts; or select 'compatibility' to print compatibility report for two persons. Under 'Model' select one out of the pre-organized models. On selection, a list is displayed on the screen that shows all the printouts included in the model. Click 'OK' to print the model, or choose 'Cancel' to go back. The 'Edit' button helps to change existing models, or add new models. This is discussed in the subsequent sections.

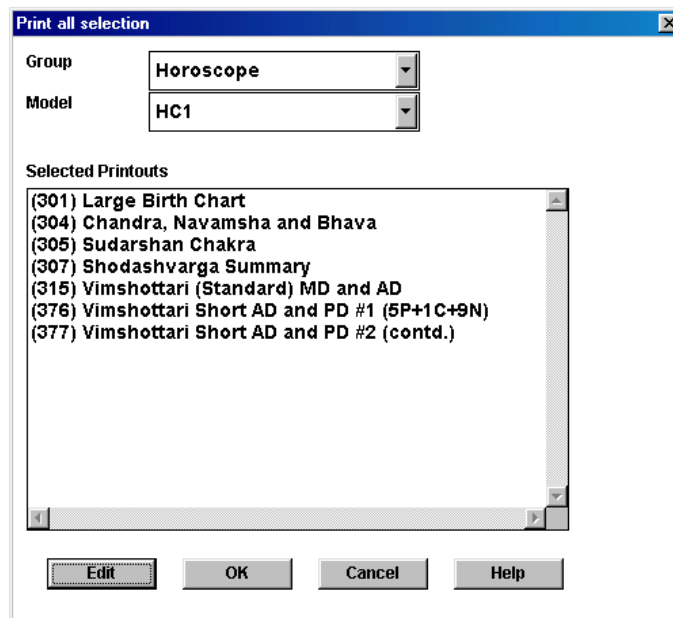


Figure 6.1 - The Model selection screen.

Editing or Making a New Model

The 'Select Model' screen under the 'Print' menu can also be used to edit or add a new printout to the existing set of printouts. Open the 'Select Model' screen by clicking 'Select Model' in the 'Print' menu.

To edit an existing model, select the model you wish to edit and press ‘Edit’ button.

To add a new model, select the entry ‘New model’ and press ‘Edit’ button. A new screen will come up.

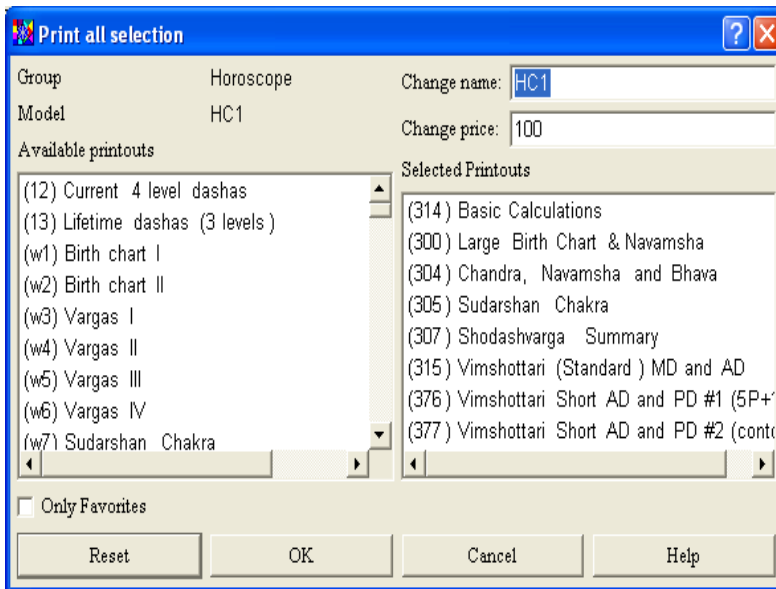


Figure 6.2 - The Model Editing screen.

In case of an existing model, if you wish to change the name of the model or the price, you can do so in the box ‘Change name’ or ‘Change price’.

In case of a new model, give a name to the model in the box ‘Change name’ and in case you want to sell the report, give a selling price of the model in the ‘Change price’ box.

The screen displays all the available printouts on the left side and the printouts selected for the model on the right side. If you notice, each printout has been given a unique number.

To add a printout to the model, click on the printout number listed under the ‘Available printouts’.

To remove a printout, click on the printout number in the 'available printouts' list.

To insert a printout in between already selected printouts, select the printout under 'selected printouts' before which you wish to add a new printout. Now click on the printout number in the list of 'available printouts' to insert the printout in the model.

To clear all the selected printouts press 'Reset' button.

To add a complete model click on the model name listed under the list of available printouts. All Model names have a unique numbers starting with 'm'.

Click 'OK' to save the printout. Click 'Cancel' to cancel the operation.

Printing Models for many charts

There is a dedicated screen specially provided for those who wish to print models of horoscopes for various persons at a time. To operate this, no chart should be open on the worksheet. In case any chart is open, close the chart. Under 'File' menu, click on 'Model Printing'. A dedicated screen for the model printing will come up (see Figure 6.3).

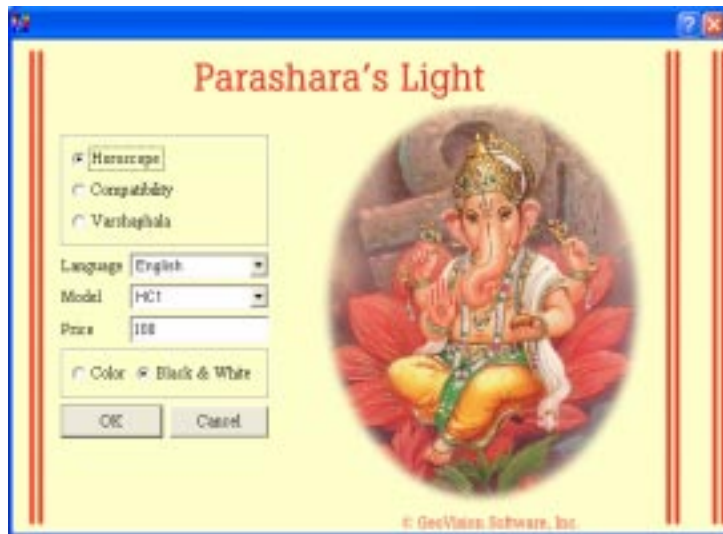


Figure 6.3 - Model Printing Screen.

Under this screen, first select the group – Horoscope, Marriage Compatibility or the Varshaphala. Select the language.

The model list will vary according to the selection of the group. Select the desired model.

The price of the model is automatically displayed against 'Price'. If you wish, you can change the price of the model which will remain effective only for one time. The price of the model along with other details of the chart are stored in a file which is used by the accounting program to produce sales report.

Select between 'black & white' or 'color' report.

Press 'OK' to move to the next screen for data entry.

The screenshot shows a 'Data Entry' window with a blue title bar and a yellow background. It has a tabbed interface with tabs for 'Birth data', 'Event', 'Lineage', 'Notes', and 'Astrologer specific settings'. The 'Birth data' tab is active. The form contains the following fields and controls:

- Name: Text input field.
- Gender: Radio buttons for 'Male' (selected) and 'Female'.
- Date: Text input field showing '9 Aug 2004 (Mon)' and a 'now' button.
- Time: Text input field showing '15:15:17' and a 'Calendar' button.
- Country: Dropdown menu showing 'India'.
- State: Dropdown menu showing 'INDIA (general)'.
- City: Text input field showing 'Delhi'.
- Rodden's Rating: Dropdown menu showing '<Unrated>'.
- Longitude: Text input field showing '77E13'00'.
- Latitude: Text input field showing '28N40'00'.
- Timezone: Text input field showing '-05:30:00'.
- DST: Text input field showing '00:00:00'.
- Manual Lookup: A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Save as Default Place: A button.
- Help: A button at the bottom left.
- OK: A button at the bottom right.
- Cancel: A button at the bottom right.

Figure 6.4 - The data entry screen under Model Printing.

The data entry screen is similar to the data entry screen which comes up when you click 'File' and 'New' except a few additional items which are explained here.

Astrologer specific settings : You can set the details of a number of astrologers along with some preferences which they may have. Click on 'Astrologer specific settings' button. A new screen will come up.

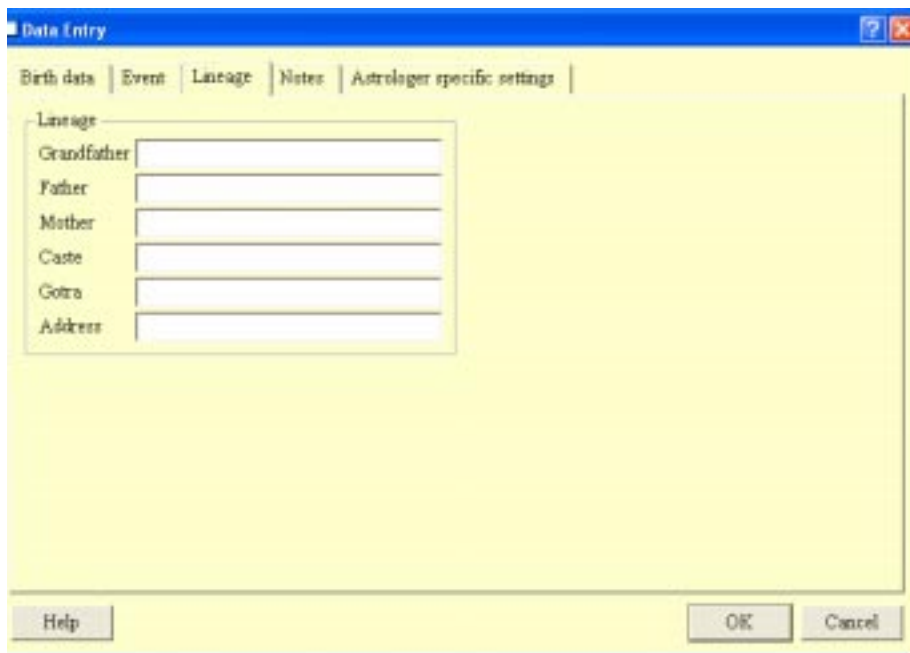
The screenshot shows a 'Data Entry' window with a yellow background and a blue title bar. The window has several tabs: 'Birth data', 'Event', 'Lifestyle', 'Notes', and 'Astrologer specific settings'. The 'Astrologer specific settings' tab is active. On the left, there are input fields for 'Astrologer' (a dropdown menu showing 'Gee/Vasan Software'), 'Name' (text box with 'Gee/Vasan Software'), 'Address' (text box with 'P.O. Box 2152'), 'Fairfield' (text box with 'Fairfield'), 'Jawa 525564' (text box with 'Jawa 525564'), 'Ph: 1-841-472-0865' (text box with '1-841-472-0865'), 'Email: geev@parashara.com' (text box with 'geev@parashara.com'), and 'Ayanamsha' (a dropdown menu showing 'Lahiri'). On the right, there are radio buttons for 'Mean' and 'True' (with 'True' selected), and a 'Chart style' section with radio buttons for 'North Indian' (selected), 'South Indian', and 'Circular'. At the bottom, there are 'Help', 'OK', and 'Cancel' buttons.

Under the heading 'Astrologer', there are 50 entries. Selection of an entry displays the relevant data in the boxes provided on the screen. Most of the entries are blank. To insert the details of an astrologer, select an entry in the box 'Astrologer'. Type the name of the astrologer in the box 'Name'. There are 5 boxes provided for the address. Type the address, phone, fax, email, etc. in these boxes. Select the preferred 'Ayanamsha'. Also select between true and mean Rahu and the desired chart style. Press 'OK'.

The details of the astrologers are saved automatically. Next time you open the 'Astrologer Specific Settings', you will find the names of all the astrologers you had entered earlier. Select the name of the astrologer who has ordered the report and press 'OK'.

The preferences of the astrologer are used to calculate the chart, while the name and address of the astrologer is printed in case you choose to print the opening page. All the names of the models followed by a '+' sign indicate that the first page will be an opening page where the name and address of the astrologer will be printed.

Lineage : In case you wish to enter the family details of the person whose report is being printed, click on the button 'Lineage'. A new screen will come up where you can type the name of the grandfather, father, mother, caste, gotra and address. The 'caste' and 'gotra' is specific to India. Click 'OK' to return to data entry screen.

The image shows a screenshot of a software window titled "Data Entry". The window has a blue title bar and a yellow background. At the top, there are five tabs: "Birth data", "Event", "Lineage", "Notes", and "Astrologer specific settings". The "Lineage" tab is currently selected. Below the tabs, there is a section labeled "Lineage" containing six text input fields with labels to their left: "Grandfather", "Father", "Mother", "Caste", "Gotra", and "Address". At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: "Help" on the left, and "OK" and "Cancel" on the right.

Once you have entered all details for the person, click 'OK' to proceed for printing. On completion of the printing, an entry will be added to the sales data file in the export directory. The program will return to the Model Printing screen again to accept data for the next person.



CHAPTER 7

MENU REFERENCES

Introduction

The menu reference gives a systematic description of all commands available from the menus. It is not meant to be used as a tutorial, but rather to provide complimentary information to the earlier chapters.

The menu bar contains the following menus.

- File
- Edit
- Charts
- Reports
- Classical references
- Options
- Print
- Research
- Windows
- Help

By selecting any of these you will get a list of submenus for that particular menu. Later on we will explain in detail the purpose of each of the submenus; for now we will have a quick introduction to each of the main menu items.

File

This menu contains all the functions that are related to saving birth information to the disk, retrieving it and entering new data. The file menu allows you to open more than one chart at a time, and each person's data will be displayed in a separate window. For each window you can select what kind

of data or graphs you want to see. The 'Charts' menu contains all the different screens you can select.

Edit

This menu contains all the functions that have to do with changing birth information, this can be birth data, Anka value, notes or events.

Charts

From this menu you can select any of the screens that show charts and other data calculated for the birth information.

Reports

This menu contains various printouts which have been grouped under the heading - Horoscope, Calculations, Interpretations, Dasha, Varshaphala, Compatibility, Astronomy, Remedies, Astrology Lessons, Miscellaneous and Reports overview. You can select one printout at a time to view and print.

Classical References

This menu contains the functions that relate to the text of Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra and other Vedic astrology texts, including searching for yogas that apply on the chart. There is also a collection of yogas from various astrological texts which allow searching for applicability on any chart .

Options

This menu contains all the options that you can change to customize the behavior of the program.

Print

It contains all the standard printouts and the tool to design your own printouts.

Research

This menu contains all functions related to research : searching charts by

condition, statistics on groups of chart, exporting data and ephemeris, transit query, calculator etc.

Windows

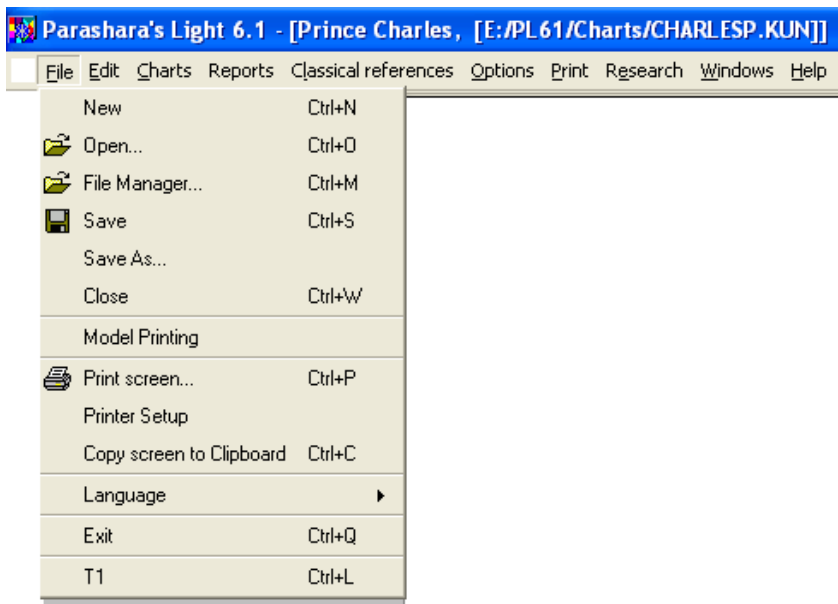
This menu allows you to tile or cascade all the charts open at a time. You can also switch to any of the open charts through this menu.

Help

On line help, Balloon Help, Worksheet Help and access to an interactive vedic astrology tutorial is available through this menu.

The File Menu

When you select File you will get a pull down menu with the following sub menu items.



New

This option lets you create a new set of birth information. Selecting 'New' brings up the Birth Data tab in the multi pane Data Entry dialog box. This screen contains all the different fields of information to be specified to calculate a chart. For detailed instructions on how to correctly fill out the birth data, please refer to section Creating a New Chart under Chapter 2 : Using Basic Functions of Parashara's Light.

After you have finished entering your data, click on OK and a new chart will be calculated for this birth information. The window that will open will show the name of the person in the title, and two brackets, for example: Prince Charles [prince charles,<>]. The empty brackets show that this new chart is not saved yet. As soon as you save it the file name will appear between the brackets along with the path where the chart is saved. : Prince Charles [Prince Charles,[.../

Pl6.1/Charts/charlesp.kun]]. If you change the birth information after the file has been saved, the square brackets will change to < and indicating that the changed information has not been saved so far : Prince Charles [Prince Charles,<.../Pl6.1/Charts/charlesp.kun>].

Open

This option is used to open a previously saved chart. It lets you load in charts that you have saved in the hard drive before or in your floppy diskette. If you wish to open a chart by using its file name (example: clintonb.kun) click on the File Menu, and select Open. The program will show you the File dialog where all available charts are listed. By default, the dialog box will take you to Parashara's Light 6.1/Charts directory. Double click the file name to open the same. When you run this program for the first time, there may not be any charts saved yet. In that case you have to click on New under the File menu to create a new chart.

File Manager:

Parashara's Light allows you to store and retrieve Charts on your hard drive. Older Macintosh chart files as well as chart files from the windows version of Parashara's Light can be opened transparently. It also supports arranging your charts in 'groups' which makes it easy to organize your files. To open a Chart that has been saved previously, click on the File Menu, and select File Manager. The program will show you the File manager screen, in which all available directories, groups and their individual charts are listed by name of the native. By default, the dialog box will take you to Parashara's Light 6.1/Charts directory. Double click the chart name to open the file.

Individual charts can be assigned to groups and single charts from the quick chart file or the entire quick chart file can be copied to a group chart file. Refer to "Managing Data Files" under Chapter 5: Advanced features of Parashara's Light for more details.

The 'Statistics on Group of charts' button allows the user to analyze groups of charts and find common attributes in a matter of seconds. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the section Database and Research Features in Chapter 5 (Advanced Features of Parashara's Light).

The ‘Search for Charts’ button allows the user to select groups of charts that meet a condition set by the user. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the section ‘Database and Research Features’ in Chapter 5(Advanced Features of Parashara’s Light).

The ‘Import old charts’ allows you to select charts saved elsewhere on the system and copy them to the PL6.1 Charts directory for easy access. The ‘Refresh’ button allows the user to update the charts displayed in the File Manager dialog after files have been added manually using the Windows Explorer.

Save

This option is used to save birth information. If you entered new data or if you changed the birth data that you loaded in, you may want to save the birth info to store any changes made.

Save As

With this option you can save the birth information you are working on under a different file name. This is useful when you are rectifying the time of birth of a person and you are testing different times of birth.

Close

This command closes the current chart.

Model Printing

To print models of charts for a number of persons, use this option. For details refer to section ‘Printing Models for many charts’ under Chapter 6 : ‘Printing through Parashara’s Light’.

Print Screen

Any of the worksheet of the charts displayed under the ‘Charts’ menu can be printed with the help of this function. Please refer to section ‘Printing the Worksheets and other Screens’ under Chapter 6 : ‘Printing through Parashara’s Light’.

Printer Setup

This command brings up the standard system Print setup dialog box. It allows the user to select a printer, and set options specific to the selected printer.

Copy Screen to Clipboard

Use this function to capture the current displayed screen in the clipboard. This can then be 'pasted' in other applications like word processor or graphic program.

Language

Select the language of the software through this function.

Exit

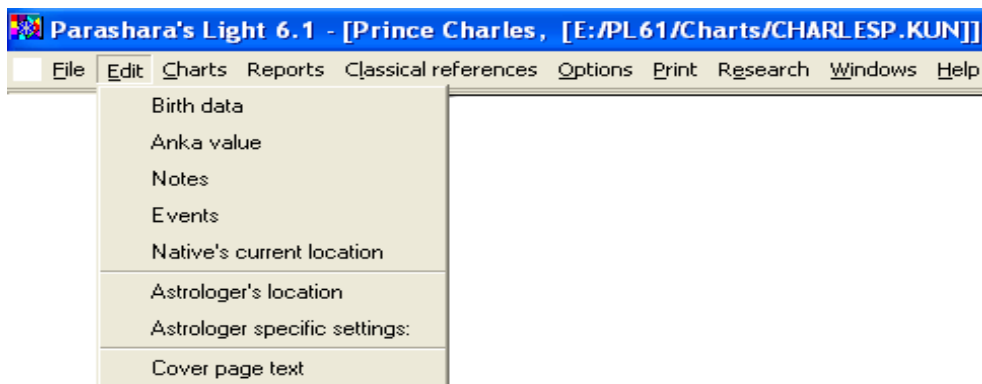
Before the program quits, it will check if there are any unsaved files. You will be prompted for each unsaved file.

Control 'L'

To open the chart on which you were working when you exited the program last time, press and hold the 'control' key and type 'L'.

The Edit Menu

This menu contains all the functions that relate to editing birth information and events. When you select this menu, you will get a pull down menu with the following options :



Birth Data

When you select this option you will get the same form as you did when you selected 'New', but this time you will be able to make changes to the information that you were working on. After you have made changes you can click on 'OK' or 'Cancel'. If you select 'OK' the data will be stored (not saved!) and the chart will be re-calculated. If you select 'Cancel' the program will ignore the changes and leave the birth information as it was.

Anka Value

Use this screen of the Anka Value to enter the first alphabet of the first name of the person. For details, refer to item 'Anka Value' in section 'Creating a New Chart' under Chapter 2 : 'Using Basic Functions of Parashara's Light'.

Notes

The notes form allows you to store any kind of text along with the chart. That could be the chart owner's address, comments on the chart, or anything else that is useful to you. The Notes can be displayed on the worksheet.

Events

It is possible to store up to twenty events per person. After you click on the Edit | Events menu entry, the multi pane Data Entry dialog box will open on the Events Tab. Of the list of 20 events displayed on the left side, most of them are unspecified and called 'new event'. You can choose the event you want to edit. Initially, all the events will be called 'new event', indicating that you have not specified anything yet. The very first event is always called 'Today' and shows the current transit time. The second one is called 'Muhurta' and is intended to be used for finding auspicious dates. Refer to 'Data entry of Events' under section 'Viewing Transits in the Worksheet' in Chapter 3 : Using the Worksheet.

On the right hand side is a form similar to the data entry form. The Description button opens another dialog box where you can enter a short description of the event and assign it to a specified classification.

By pressing Cancel you will exit this form without storing any changes. With OK you exit the form and store the changes that you have made. Notice the event has been added to the list in the menu.

Native's Current Location

This form lets you specify the longitude, latitude and timezone of the location for which you want the localised Varshaphala and Today's Events to be calculated.

The screen contains all the different fields of information to be specified to calculate a chart. The Description, Date and Time are already filled in for you. The remaining fields have to be entered just like you enter the birth data for a new chart. This feature has been vastly enhanced in the 'Model Printing' section under 'File' menu.

Astrologer's Location

This form lets you specify the longitude, latitude and timezone of the location for which you want the Prashna to be calculated.

The screen contains all the different fields of information to be specified to calculate a chart. The Description, Date and Time are already filled in for you. The remaining fields have to be entered just like you enter the birth data for a

new chart. This feature has been vastly enhanced in the 'Model Printing' section under 'File' menu.

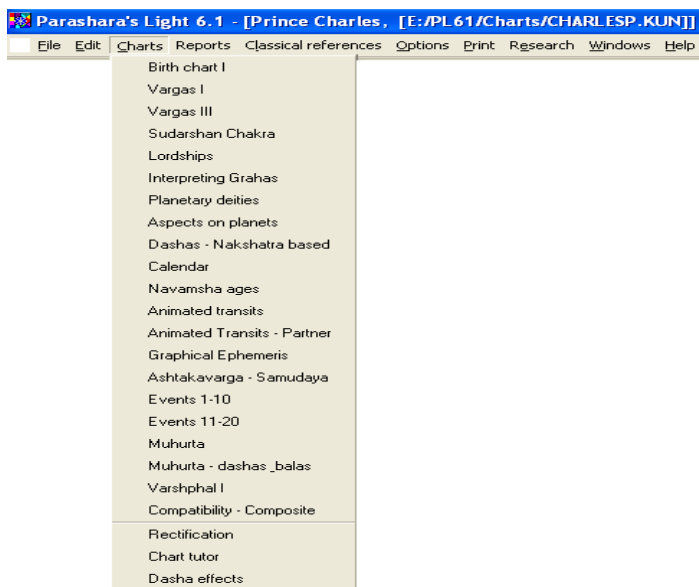
Astrologer Specific Settings

You can set the details of a number of astrologers along with some preferences which they may have. Click on the 'Astrologer specific settings' button. Under the heading 'Astrologer', there are 50 entries. The preferences of the astrologer are used to calculate the chart, while the name and address of the astrologer is printed in case you choose to print the opening page. For more details refer to Astrologer Specific Settings in 'Printing Models for many charts' under the section 'Printing through Parashara's Light'.

Cover page text

The text stored in the 'complime.txt' file can be edited through this function. This file is used to store the details of the person offering the report. This feature has been vastly enhanced in the 'Model Printing' section under 'File' menu.

The Charts Menu



This menu contains all of the different charts, tables and graphs that you can see on screen for a particular birth chart.

Worksheet

A special case is the so called “Worksheet” . These are just a few of the 300 worksheets which can be displayed in Parashara's Light. The ones checked as 'Favorite' in the 'Select Worksheet' window can be seen in the Charts menu. Within the Worksheet screens there is place for a number of charts, tables and other displayable information. The contents of each field can be changed by simply clicking on the field and selecting a new item in the ‘Charts & Tables’ dialog box.

Please read 'Using the Worksheet' to know how to use the Worksheet for basic operations and for detailed chart analysis. Some of the worksheets are explained below.

Ashtakavarga Samudaya

For a discussion of this worksheet, please refer to Chapter 4 : ‘Using Commonly used Functions’ in section ‘The Ashtakavarga System’.

Sudarshana Chakra

The Sudarshana Chakra worksheet allows the user to read the whole chart combining the Sun, the Moon and Lagna chart in one chart. See section ‘Miscellaneous Screens’ under Chapter 4.

Transits

The transit chart has an inner circle showing the birth chart, and an outer circle showing the planets in transit. The planets are shown with their two letter abbreviation, as well as a little line which indicates their exact position. The date and time for which the transits are calculated is shown in the center. For details, refer to section ‘Transits’ in Chapter 4.

Event List

As explained under the Edit | Events section, the program allows you to enter up to 20 events that you like to consider for a particular chart. The event list screen shows you the dashas that were running at the time of the event.

Calendar

This worksheet shows a calendar for a month. For every day, if some time that day a new dasha starts, the new dasha combination is written in for that day. Refer to ‘The Calendar Screen’ under section ‘Dashas’ in Chapter 4 : ‘Using Commonly Used Functions’.

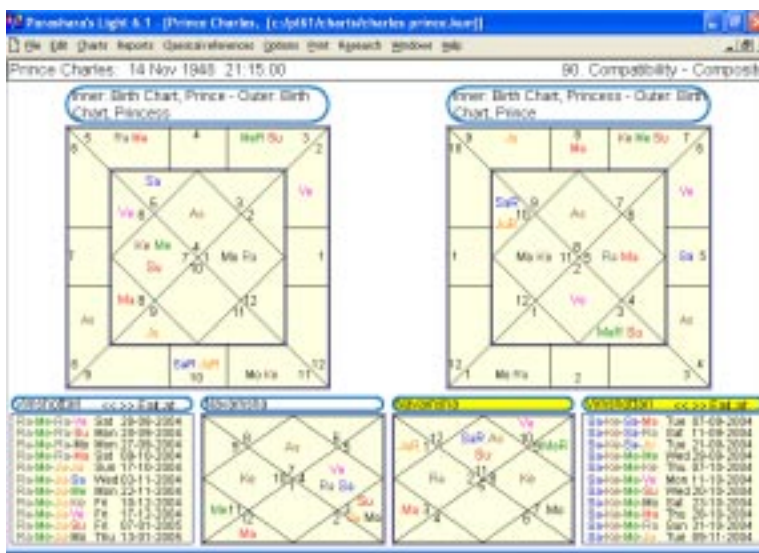
Graphical Ephemeris

The graphical ephemeris shows the dasha changes along with the transits in one graph. The buttons at the top of the screen allow to change to the previous month, next month or to change the date entirely (Set Date). The Calendar button changes the graphical ephemeris to the calendar format, discussed in the previous section. Read more about this screen in Chapter 4 : Using Commonly Used Functions in the section ‘Transits’ under heading ‘Using the Graphical Ephemeris’.

Muhurta

Read more about this worksheet in Chapter 4 : Using Commonly Used Functions in the section ‘Muhurta (Finding the Auspicious Times)’.

Compatibility - Composite



This worksheet shows the charts of two persons in a composite form, from the Lagna of the native (left) and from the Lagna of the partner (right). You must have a second chart file open, or you will see the same chart twice. Read more about this worksheet in Chapter 4 : Using Commonly Used Functions in the section 'Compatibility'.

Rectification

For instructions on how to use this screen for birth time rectification, please refer to Chapter 5 : 'Advanced Features of Parashara's Light' in the section 'Birth time Rectification Using the Rectification Screen'.

Chart Tutor

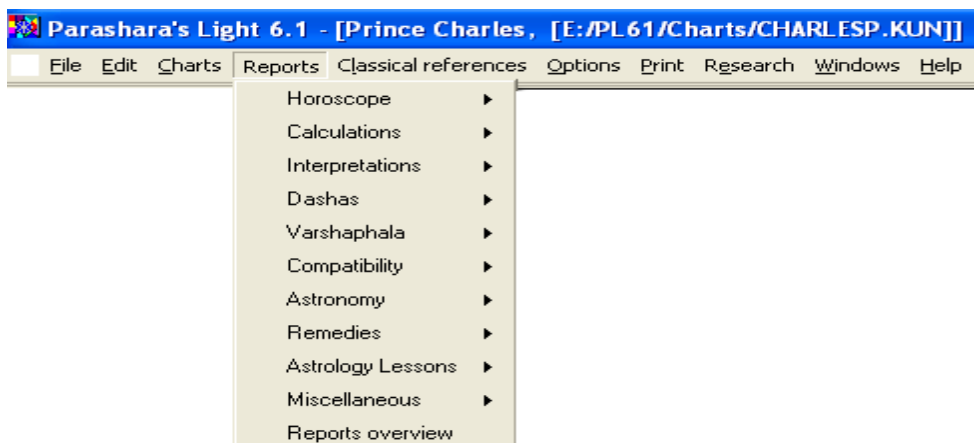
Read more about this screen in Chapter 4 : Using Commonly Used Functions in the section 'Using the Chart Tutor'.

Dasha Effects

Read more about this screen in Chapter 4 : Using Commonly Used Functions in the section 'Dashas' under heading 'The Dasha Effects Screen'.

The Reports Menu

This menu contains various charts and tables which are grouped under various



sub menus. Please refer to ‘Printing Reports Printouts’ under section ‘Printing Individual Pages’ in Chapter 6 : ‘Printing through Parashara’s Light’.

The sub menu entries for the ‘Reports’ menu are :

Horoscope

There are many charts, tables and interpretation pages related to the birth chart that have been grouped under the ‘Horoscope’ section.

Calculations

This section contains various calculations pertaining to the birth chart of the Native.

Interpretations

This section contains interpretations based on Lagna, Rashi & Nakshatra. Interpretations are also provided for planetary placements in different houses.

Dashas

Various dashas are grouped under the section ‘Dashas’. You can view and print individual dashas as per requirement.

Varshaphala

All the charts, tables and interpretations related to the Varshaphala Chart (Annual Chart) are grouped under this section.

Compatibility

This section deals with the compatibility of two persons for the purpose of relationship. It gives the compatibility report with interpretations.

Astronomy

Under this section, the properties of each of the physical planets have been shown. The properties include Apparent diameter, Mars relative to Earth, Average surface temperature and so on.

Remedies

Under this section are included the Sadhesati & Kantaka Saturn calculation along with their results & remedies. Mangala Dosha & Gem recommendation has also been included.

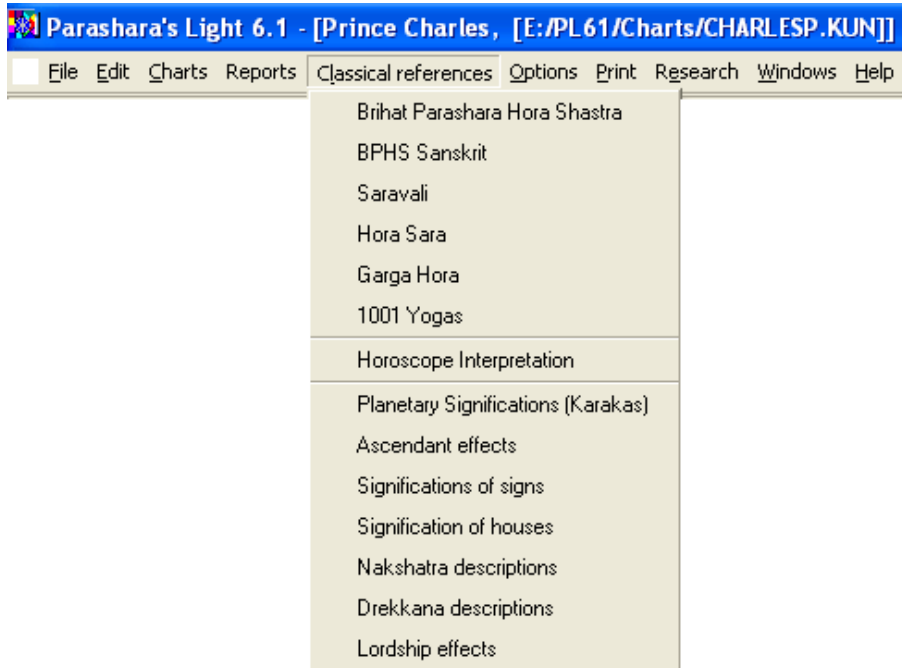
Astrology Lessons

This section contains some personalized Astrology lessons in the form of an interactive tutorial. The lessons have been organized systematically and are presented in a lucid language. Details and interesting facts about the Shashtiamsha deities can be read about in the section called 'Vedic Deities'.

Reports Overview

This link gives you a overview of all the available reports under the Charts menu along with a short description about each of them.

Classical References



This menu lets you read the text of Brihat Parashara's Hora Shastra, and other classics. For creating User defined yogas, please read section 'Creating User defined yogas' under Chapter 5 : Advanced Features of Parashara's Light. The remaining menu entries lets you access specific types of information, from both classical as well as contemporary texts.

The sub menu entries for the 'Classical References' menu are :

Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra (and other classical texts)

A click on the desired classic brings a window showing text of the classic. For details on how to use this function, please refer to section 'Classical Texts and Yogas' in Chapter 4.

1001 Yogas

This feature allows you to study a selection of 1001 yogas from classical texts, and locate the yogas that are present in the chart you are working on. For details on how to use this, refer to section 'Classical Texts and Yogas' in Chapter 4.

Horoscope Interpretation

This selection is a special case, and lets you write up your own descriptions.

Planetary Significations (Karakas) and other Reference Screens

The software provides various references which are grouped under relevant headings : Planetary Significations (Karakas), Ascendant effects, Signification of Signs, Signification of houses, Nakshatra descriptions, Drekkana descriptions, Lordship effects. For details of these references, please refer to section 'Options in the Worksheet' in Chapter 3.

The Options Menu

When you select this menu, you will see the following submenu items. All these items are combined in one single tabbed dialog for convenience and easy access. The Options dialog box is resizable and you can customize the size by placing the cursor to the corner of the box and dragging it to the required size. It can be dragged and located anywhere on the screen. The size and location last selected will be saved by the program and you will find it exactly like that when you open the program the next time.

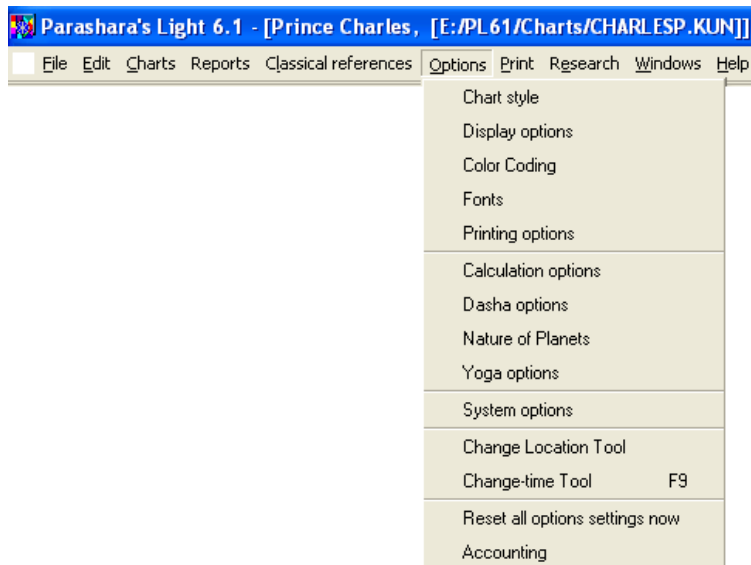


Chart Style

In this screen you can set these items :

Planets displayed : Display the selected planets and special points in addition to the standard planets in all the charts. The options available are : Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, Sub Planets - Gulika, Pranapada, Dhooma, Vyatipata, Parivesh, Chapa and Upaketu.

Chart Style : The Chart Style screen allows you to choose from the North Indian style, South Indian style, Bengali style, Oriya style or Circular (Western) style charts.

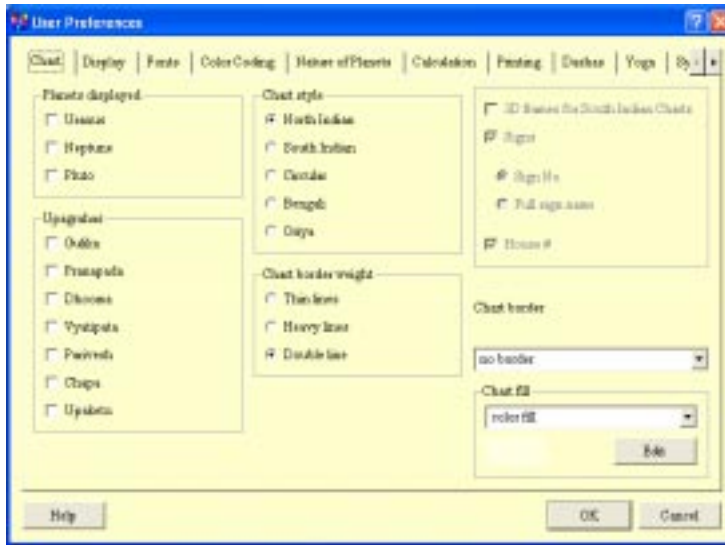


Chart Border Weight : This allows you to select between the heavy lines, thin lines or double line for the border of the chart. Select Heavy lines to get the charts drawn with thicker, more pronounced lines. This will look better on poor quality printers. Select thin lines to get the charts drawn with the thinnest line your printer supports (only 1 pixel thick). Select single line to have the charts surrounded by a single line, and select double line to draw the charts with a double outer line.

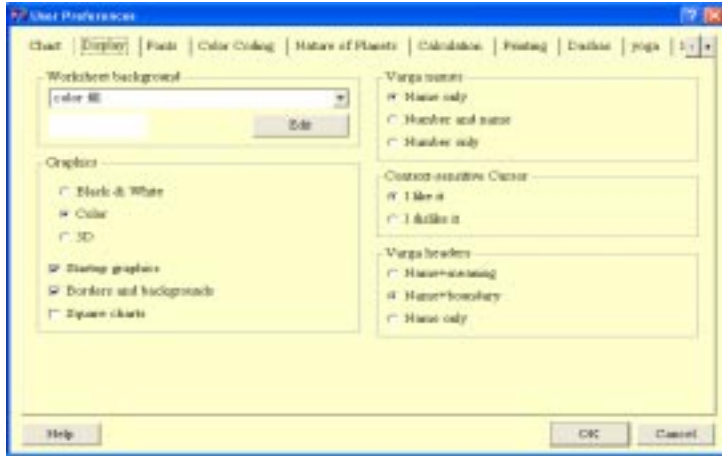
You can also check the sign or house # to display these items in South Indian charts. You can also select a 3D frame for South Indian Charts.

Chart border: There are various graphics available which you can set according to your liking for the border for the chart.

The Chart Fill : There are various fills available which you can set according to your preference for a graphic fill for the chart. This feature allows three options : transparent, color fill and textures. The last two options can be set by clicking on the Edit button.

Display Options

These are all the options related to the way the various charts are displayed.



Worksheet background: There are various graphics available which you can set according to your liking for the background of the worksheet,

Graphics : Under this you can choose among the black and white, color or 3D type of charts. You can also check various boxes in case you wish to display them. These are : startup graphics, borders and backgrounds, graphical buttons, square charts, etc.

Varga Names : ‘Name only’ shows only the name of the Vargas in Sanskrit, along with its significance in English. For example: Navamsha (Spouse). ‘Name and number’ shows the name in Sanskrit and the number of the Varga. For example: D9 Navamsha. ‘Number only’ shows only the number of the Varga. For example: D9

Context Sensitive Cursor : If you like to see the cursor change to various shapes when it moves over items which are sensitive to cursor click in the worksheet, choose ‘I like it’. If you don’t, select ‘I dislike it’.

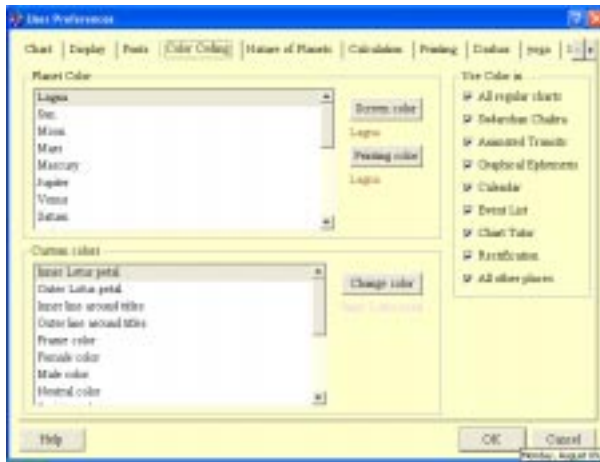
Varga Headers : ‘Name+meaning’ shows the names of the Vargas in Sanskrit, along with its significance in English. For example: Navamsha (Spouse). ‘Name+boundary’ shows the name in Sanskrit and the times between which that varga is rising. The time is indicated in minutes and seconds only. For example Navamsha 2:04 to 14:33 means that the Navamsha is rising between 2

minutes and 4 seconds after the hour, until 14 minutes and 33 seconds. This information is useful for birth time rectification. 'Name only' shows only the Sanskrit name of the varga.

Color Coding

Here you can specify various color options.

You can select unique colors for each of the planets, to be used in most of the screens. Because colors show differently on a monitor than on a printer, you have to select the colors for the screen and for the printouts separately. You can also check the charts and screens you would like to see in color.



Custom Colors : The individual elements which are affected by the color schemes can be set under the custom colors. The options available are: the inner lotus petal, outer lotus petal, inner line around titles, outer line around titles, frame color, female color, male color, neutral color, positive color, negative color, chart title color, frame color, planet color, sign color, house # color, chart background color, tables color.

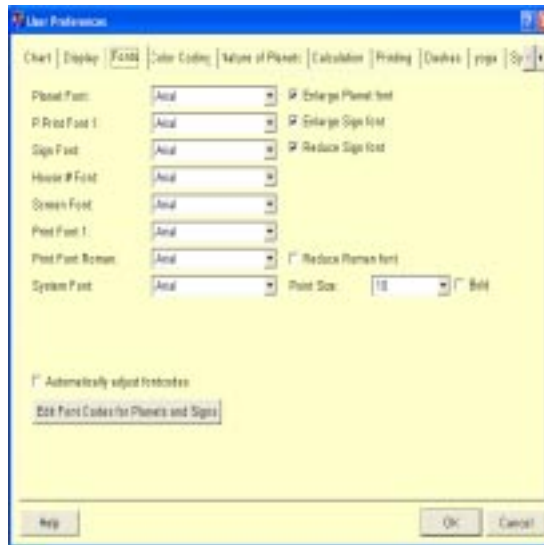
Fonts

You can select the font for the charts, and the font used for tables such as the dashas or planetary information. All of that can be specified separately for the screen output and the printouts.

Planet Font : Specify a font for the planets for display on the screen. In case you want to see glyphs (symbols) for planets, use 'LightBasic' font supplied with the software.

P.Print Font : The print font for planets can be selected here. To print symbols for planets, use 'LightBasic' font.

Sign Font : Select the font for sign. This will be used both for display and printing.



House # Font : In case of South Indian charts, you can display house number in the chart. Specify the font for it under this selection.

Screen Font : The font for various tables, like dashas, planetary information, etc. displayed on the screen can be specified by this selection.

Print Font 1 : This selection affects the same elements as the screen font but this font is used when printing a report.

Print Font Roman : For non-roman languages (for example Hindi), the name of the person, and the birth city is entered and printed in Roman. This font is used for display and printing of Roman text.

System Font : All the text in various screens use this system font. You can also specify the point size and boldness for this font.

Automatically adjust font codes : In case you are using glyphs (symbols) for planets or signs, this box should be checked.

Edit Font codes for Planets and Signs : In case you have a font for planets and signs having different layout than the default 'LightBasic' font, you can set codes for planets and signs.

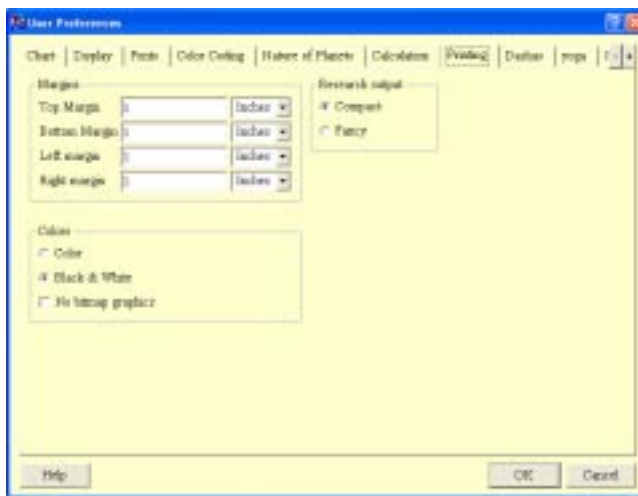
Printing Options

You can specify various printing options under this screen.

Margins: You can set top, bottom, left and right margins here.

Colors : If you are using a color printer, and you want the printouts in color, select the 'Color' option, otherwise select 'Black & White'. You can also switch off any bitmap graphics in the printout by checking the box 'No bitmap graphics'.

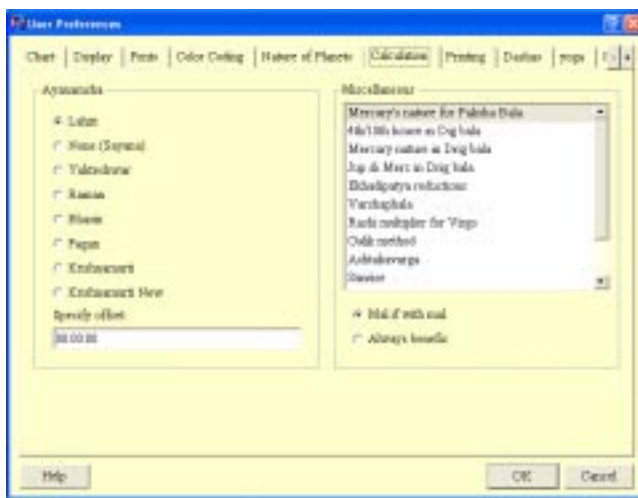
Research output : The settings in Research output determines how the printouts for the 'Search for Charts' feature look like; 'Compact' will show the names only, 'Fancy' will show the names along with the charts.



Calculation Options

Ayanamsha : By default the Lahiri Ayanamsha is used. If you select None it will change to not using an Ayanamsha anymore, and if you select Lahiri it will change to using it again. Normally you will use Ayanamsha but if you want to check the precision of the formulas for the degrees of the planets it may be useful to not use Ayanamsha.

With Ayanamsha offset you can enter a number (in degrees, minutes and seconds) that will be added to the Ayanamsha. This can be used to create some of the other kinds of Ayanamshas.



Miscellaneous : You can specify various other options for calculations under the heading miscellaneous. The options available are:

Mercury's nature for Paksha bala, 4th/10th house in Dig bala, Mercury's nature in Drig bala, Jupiter and Mercury in Drig bala, Ekadhipatya reductions, Varshaphala, Rashi multiplier for Virgo, method of calculation of Gulik, Muhurta dates, Chara Dasha. Apart from these you also have the following available here :

Ashtakavarga : The translation of Parashara (and several other classical texts) gives slightly different tables from the ones in Brihat Jataka (and other clas-

sics). You can select to follow either system.

Sunrise : The point of Sunrise is of course the time when the Sun crosses the Ascendant. Some people use the edge of the Sun for this calculation, and others use the exact, astronomical longitude of the Sun.

Karakas : In the Jaimini karakas, there is an issue to include or not to include Rahu. Select Rahu too, to use 8 karakas, including Rahu. Select No Rahu to use just 7 karakas.

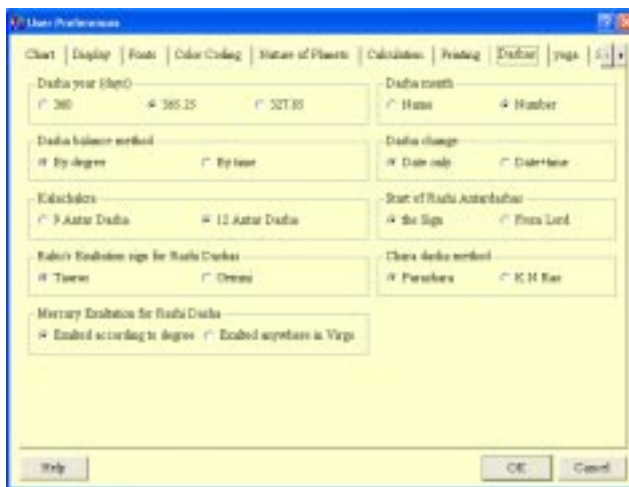
Rahu & Ketu : You can choose between True or Mean longitude of the Rahu and Ketu.

Dasha Options

Dasha Year : Choose to use either 360 days or 365.25 days or 327.85 days for a dasha year.

Dasha Month : Choose to use either name of the month or the month number.

Dasha Balance Method : There are two ways of calculating dashas. The difference is in the way the dasha balance at the time of birth is calculated. Both methods take the proportion of how far the Moon has passed through its Nakshatra and take that number to calculate the proportion of the first



mahadasha that has past at birth. In the most commonly used method, that proportion is calculated by dividing the degrees that the Moon has past through its Nakshatra by the total size of the Nakshatra (=13.20 degrees). In the menu this method is referred to as 'by degree'. In the other method the proportion is calculated by dividing the time that the Moon has been in its Nakshatra by the total time needed to pass through that Nakshatra. (approximately 1 day). In the menu this method is referred to as 'by time'.

Dasha Change : 'Date only' give only dasha change date. Select 'Date+time' to also see the time at which the dashas change.

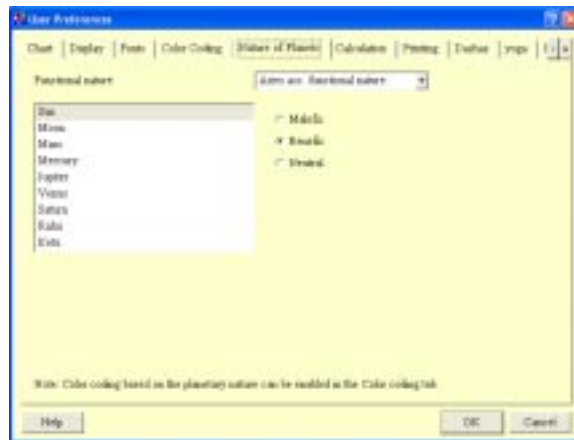
KalaChakra : By checking on either of the two available options, the user can specify whether he wants Kalachakra to be calculated by 9 or 12 Antardasha.

Start of Rashi Antardashas can be from the sign or from the Lord.

Rahu's exaltation sign for Rashi dashas : Here you can specify whether you prefer it to be Taurus or Gemini.

Chara dasha can be calculated either by the Parashara or the K.N.Rao method.

Mercury's exaltation for Rashi dasha can be defined according to the exact degree or it can be considered exalted anywhere in Virgo.

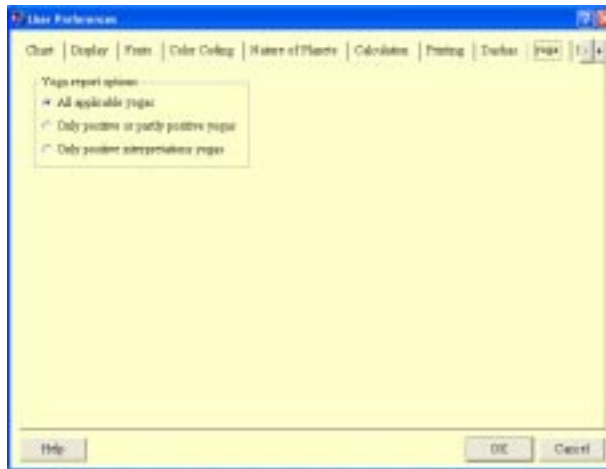


Nature of Planets

You can define the nature of planets independent of the ascendant and also nature of planets for every ascendant. This option is used while searching yogas applicable on a particular chart. Planets are naturally benefic or malefic at the same time they become benefic or malefic according to the lordship determined by the ascendant rising.

Yoga Options

For 1001 yogas listed under the Classical References menu, you can specify to include 'all applicable yogas' or 'only positive or partly positive yogas' or 'only positive interpretations yogas'. When a search is made on a particular chart, the results printed will based on this selection criteria.



System Options

The system option gives you various high level options that do not fit into any of the other categories.

Indian Date Entry : this refers to data entry support for the Indian calendar system. Checking the 'use it' button, brings up the Indian calendar button in the Birth Data Entry dialog box.



Astrologer’s details footer : The ‘use it’ option allows the user to have his details appear at the bottom of each report.

Ascendant in Circular Chart can be displayed at the 9 0’clock or the 12 o’clock position according to the user’s preference.

Look and Feel : The user can change the look and feel of the dialog boxes and the and overall appearance of the program by selecting from the various options (such as WindowsXP, Windows, SGI, Platinum, Motifplus, Motif) available in the drop down list.

Date Format : The user can decide whether he wants to follow the Date Month and Year (DD MM YYYY) or the Month, Date and Year (MM DD YYYY) format in the program.

Write to Transit Cache and Read from Transit Cache: When the program calculates the transit, if the ‘Write to Transit Cache’ option is selected, it writes the ephemeris in the hard disk. Next time the program needs to calculate transit, if ‘Read from Transit Cache’ option is selected, it first looks for existing files. This saves the time in calculations. Transit is calculated by the ‘Dasha and Transit Report’ and the ‘Time of Transit’ tool. Other options are

Change Location Tool

This tool enables you to see how the Ascendant of birth would have been for any location on Earth. Move the cursor to the place of your choice and see the Ascendant for that location displayed in the first line. If you click on that position, the natal chart and all other calculations will be updated for that location.

Change Time Tool

For a detailed discussion on the use of the Change time tool, please refer to the section 'Birth Time Rectification using the Change Time Tool' in Chapter 5.

Reset all options settings now

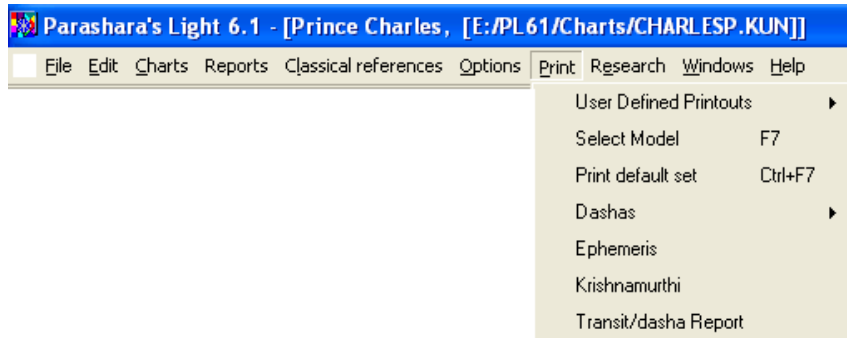
This feature will reset all settings in the options menu to default settings.

Accounting

This option allows a user to view and print a complete record of all reports printed within a specified period. The report details can be Astrologer wise, Model wise or Language wise.

The Print Menu

This menu contains the following entries :



User defined Printouts

This option contains the 'Design tool' for designing your own printouts interactively, as well as a list of all printouts that you have designed. For a detailed explanation of how to design your own printouts, please refer to Chapter 5 : Advanced features in Parashara's Light Advanced features, in the section 'User defined Printouts'.

Select Model

This option lets you print a set of pages at once. For details, please refer to 'Selecting and Printing a Model for an Existing Chart' in the section 'Printing a set of pages (Model Printing)' in Chapter 6 : Printing through Parashara's Light.

Dashes | Maha Dashes, Antar Dashes, 1-5 levels Dashes and Compact (lifetime)

Three formats for dashes are supported.

1-5 levels dashes allows you to specify the period for which you want to see the dashes, as well as the depth (1,2,3,4 or 5 levels). The page will automatically be filled up with the Dashes that come after the specified period.

Maha dashes generate a one page printout with all Maha and Antar dashes for

a life time. Antar dashas gives for any Maha/Antar dasha combination a one page printout with all Antar and Pratyantar dashas for the 9 Antar dashas following the one specified. Two dialog boxes will ask you to specify the Maha and Antar dasha respectively.

Ephemeris

With Ephemeris you can create you own ephemeris for any period of time between 1800 and 2050. The planetary positions are only shown to the minute of arc because of lack of space on the page.

Krishnamurti

The Krishnamurti chart calculated using the Placidus house system is displayed in a circular format. The inner ring shows the Rashis, the next ring the Nakshatras, the next the houses with their numbers inside. The Grahas are shown in their order in the bhavas. To see their exact placement, look in the outer ring and the small lines will indicate their precise location.

In the table under the chart, the sub lords are shown. In this table, Occupants means Grahas in the Bhava, Tenants(Occupants) are Grahas placed in the Nakshatras owned by the Occupants. Owner refers to the lord of the sign in which the cusp falls, and Tenants(Owner) are those planets placed in the Nakshatras of the Owner.

Transit/Dasha Report

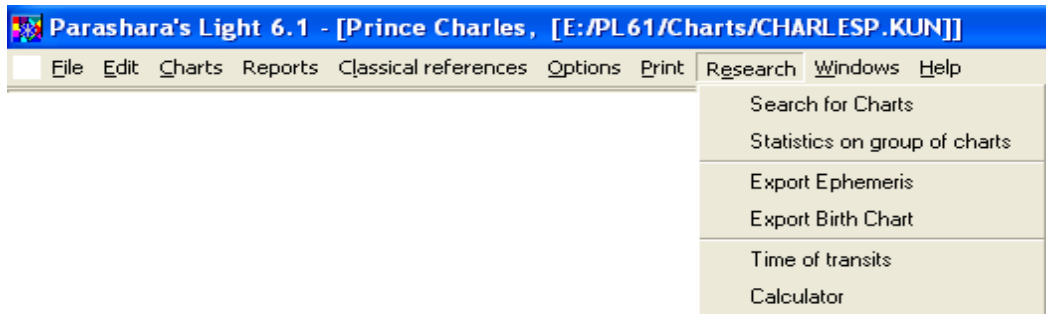
The transit dasha report gives the date and time when planets will transit over some sensitive points of the horoscope. It also gives the date and time when the dashas will change.

Kaksha Report

Kakshya report prints the date and time when the planets will transit into various kashyas of the horoscope.

The Research Menu

When you select The Research Menu you will get a pull down menu with the following submenu items.



Search for Charts

This feature allows the user to select groups of charts that meet a condition set by the user. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the section 'Database and Research Features' in Chapter 5 : Advanced Features of Parashara's Light.

Statistics on Groups of Charts

This feature allows the user to analyze groups of charts and find common attributes in a matter of seconds. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the section 'Database and Research Features' in Chapter 5 : Advanced Features of Parashara's Light.

Export Ephemeris

This feature allows the user to Export planetary degrees at regular intervals for a period of time. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the section 'Database and Research Features' in Chapter 5 : Advanced Features of Parashara's Light.

Export Birth Chart

This feature allows the user to export the birth data and planetary degrees. For

a detailed explanation, please refer to the section ‘Database and Research Features’ in Chapter 5 : Advanced Features of Parashara’s Light.

Time of Transit

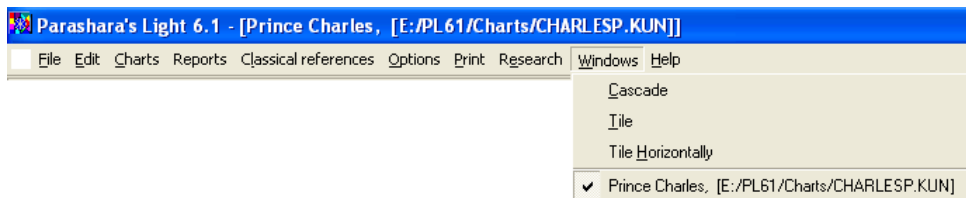
This tool will help you find the exact date and time when transits of the natal chart will happen. A very flexible query screen will let you specify many kinds of transits. For a detailed explanation, please refer to ‘Using the Transit Query’ under section ‘Transits’ in Chapter 4 : Using Commonly Used Functions.

Calculator

The calculator is a special research tool that allows calculation of special points in the chart. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the section ‘Database and Research Features’ in Chapter 5 : Advanced Features of Parashara’s Light.

Windows Menu

This menu allows you to tile or cascade all the charts open at a time. You can also switch to any of the open charts through this menu.



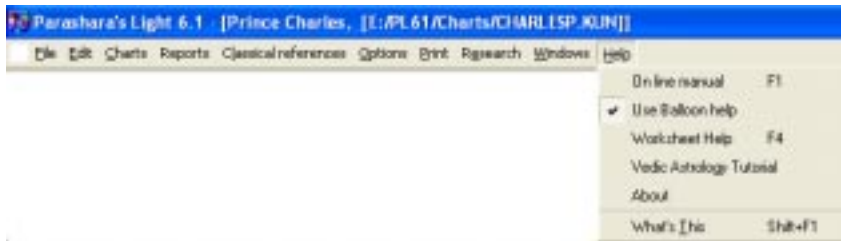
Tile : To display all the open charts in a tile form.

Cascade : To display all the open charts in cascade form.

Listed Charts : Click on any of the listed charts to switch to that chart.

Help Menu

On line help is available through this menu.



On line Manual : Click on the ‘On line Manual’ to read help on any topic.

Use Balloon Help : Check this option in case you need balloon help on menu entries.

About : About the software and its developers.

Worksheet Help : Check this option or use F4 to access a special worksheet helpfile for the customised worksheets in the program.

Vedic Astrology Tutorial : Click on this to access some personalised Astrology lessons in the form of an interactive tutorial.



Shortcut Keys and Title Bars

Home	Return to the Default Worksheet
F1	Online Manual
F2	Change Chartstyle
F3	Access to the sanskrit Terms Dictionary
F4	Switch Worksheet Help on or off
F5	Select a different Worksheet
F6	Reports Overview
F7	Select Model for Printing
F8	Launch Change Location Tool
F9	Launch Change Time Tool
a,b,d etc.	Go to the next worksheet starting with that letter
down arrow	Go to the next worksheet
up arrow	Go to the previous worksheet

Charts that are sensitive to being clicked on

<u>chart/table</u>	<u>function</u>
Transits Charts and Tables	Select event
Varshaphala Charts and Tables	Select year
Dasha	Select dasha system
Dasha Timeline	Select dasha system
Shadbala Graph	Select planet, period, bala
Malefic Transit Chart	Select planet, period
Samudaya Graph	Switch rashi/house base
Aspect graphs	Select planet or House
Panch Pakshi	Select bird, time of day
Ashtakavarga Charts	Select planet
Panchanga Thermometer	Change activity
Krishnamurti Number Chart	Change number
Notes	Edit notes



APPENDIX 2 : DICTIONARY OF ASTRO-LOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

Abhijit : An “extra”, 28th Nakshatra, falling between Shravana and Dhanishta. Mainly used in Muhurta, and for calculating Ashtottari dashas.

Ahargana : The number of days since the “beginning of creation”. It is used in the calculation of Shad bala.

AK : Abbreviation for Atma karaka.

Akshavedamsha : One of the division charts. It is calculated by dividing each sign of the birth chart in 45 portions. This chart can be analyzed for all areas of life.

Amatyakaraka : The planet with the second highest degree in the birth chart.

AmK : Abbreviation for Amatya karaka.

Amsha Kundalis : Those charts formed by subdividing the birth chart, are collectively called the “amsha kundalis”, or “amshas”, or “vargas” or “divisional charts”. Each amsha kundali has a specific area of life it pertains to, and therefore helps to make more accurate predictions for that area.

Amshas : Short name for Amsha kundalis.

Amshayu : A longevity calculation.

Anka Value : The letters in the Sanskrit alphabet are grouped, and each group is assigned an anka value. This value is used in calculating the sub-avashta of the Shayanadi avasthas.

Antar Dashas : The antardashas are the subperiods of the main planetary periods (Mahadashas). Antardashas can last from a few months to a few years, dependant on the timespan allotted to the mahadasha lord as well as the antardasha lord.

Anuradha : One of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Saturn.

Ardra : One of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Rahu.

Ari : 6th house.

Arishta Bhanga : Combinations in the chart which cancel the threat of negative configurations for the early stage of life.

Arudha Lagna : The Arudha lagna is a lagna used in the Jaimini system, and is calculated by taking the distance from the Lagna to the Lagna lord twice, and taking the sign arrived at (with some additional special rules).

Ascendant : The ascendant is the zodiacal sign which rises in the East at the time of birth. The Ascendant degree is the particular degree of the sign rising at that time.

Ashlesha : The 9th of the 27 nakshatras.

Ashtakavarga : Ashtakavarga is an intricate system of determining the favorable and unfavorable positions of the planets, by considering the distance from each of the Grahas and ascendant. Ashtakavarga defines the auspiciousness of the positions in a numerical form, which can be used to determine the auspiciousness of the transits in each of the signs, to find out the auspiciousness of the 12 houses in the chart, and as the basis for longevity calculations.

Ashtakoota : A system of marriage compatibility evaluation, which takes 8 factors into account.

Ashwini : The 1st of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Ketu.

Aspects : The influence a planet exerts on other planets and houses in the horoscope. Sanskrit name is Drishti, "to look at."

Ashtottari Dasha : A nakshatra based dasha of 108 years duration that is applicable to horoscopes wherein the birth is during the daytime and in the Krishna Paksha, birth during the night in Shukla Paksha, or Rahu being on an angle or trine from the lagna lord, while not being in the lagna.

Atma Karaka : The planet with the highest degree in the birth chart. These degrees are based upon the planets position within a sign, i.e. 0-30 degrees. The Atmakaraka is a significator of the soul, the self, and the body. It can be used to unravel many of the spiritual mysteries within the horoscope.

Ava Yogi : The point opposite the Yogi point that has an effect on a person's wealth.

Avakhada Chakra : Table of details regarding the placement of the Moon.

Avasthas : States of the planets that assist in determining the effects a planet will give in it's period.

Baladi Avastha : An avastha that considers a planet to be in one of 5 states of maturity :

Balavastha (Infantile), Kumaravastha (Youthful), Yuvavastha (Adolescent), Vridhdhavastha (Old), and Mritavastha (Dead). A planet in Infantile state gives only 25% effects, in a Youthful state it gives 50%, in an Adolescent state it gives full effects, in an Old state it gives little effects, and in a Dead state it gives no effects. This Avastha is useful in determining the amount of effects a planet can give.

Deeptadi Avastha : An avastha that determines the physical mental state of the planets, These avasthas are based upon the dignity of a planet (exaltation, debilitation, own house, etc.) combustion, planetary war, association with a malefic, and retrogression.

Jagradadi Avastha : A planet is considered to be sleeping, dreaming or wakening. A planet gives full effects in the a wakening state, medium in a dreaming state and nil in a sleeping state.

Lajjitadi Avastha : An avastha that helps determine the effects a planet has

in a house it is placed in. The houses in which a planet in Kshudhita or Kshobhita avastha is in suffers.

Shayanadi Avastha : An avastha that helps to determine some special effects a planet is capable of giving that at times may be contrary to it's normal nature. Malefics in particular Shayanadi avastha may actually become capable of causing good to the house they are in.

Ayana Bala : A source of strength due to the planet's declination. Each planet is strongest either North or South of the equator. Ayana Bala in one of the components of Kala Bala.

Ayanamsha : A particular amount of degrees subtracted from the tropical positions of the planets, etc, in order to convert them to the sidereal positions.

Bala : The Sanskrit word for strength. There are many kinds of strength used in Vedic Astrology, for example Shad bala, Vimshopaka bala, Bhava bala.

Balarishta : Infant mortality and suffering. These refer to particular planetary combinations in the horoscope that may cause sickness or death to children from birth to 8 years of age. These combinations are countered by Arishta-Bhanga Yogas.

Balava : One of the Karanas (half-lunar days).

Beeja Sphuta : Fertility point for men, calculated by the totaling the longitudes of Jupiter, Venus, and the Sun. Should be in odd signs and navamsas and unafflicted by Saturn, Rahu and Ketu to insure fertility.

Benefics : Any planet that is beneficial due to it's natural qualities; Jupiter, Venus, waxing Moon, and Mercury when it is not conjunct a malefic.

Bhabhog : The portion of time the Moon has yet to travel to the end of its nakshatra.

Bhakoota : Used in calculating the Ashtakoot Guna for determining compatibility between husband and wife. The mutual positions of the signs in which the couples Moons are in are taken in determining Bhakoota.

Bhamsha : The 24th division, or varga. Also called saptavimshamsha. It is used in determining strengths of the native.

Bhandu : 4th house.

Bharani : The 2nd of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Venus.

Bhava : House.

Bhava Bala : A mathematical method of determining the strength of a house.

Bhava Chart : A chart cast using unequal houses. (this chart is different from the Bhava Lagna chart). The ranges of the bhavas (houses) are mathematically calculated; versus the Rashi chart which considers each separate rashi as a bhava (house).

Bhava Karaka : The “house significator”; the planet that represents or signifies a house.

Bhava Lagna Chart : A bhava chart calculated on the basis of time, rather than stellar positions. Every two hours a different sign occurs as the lagna.

Bhava Lagna : One of three special ascendants, mathematically derived from the time from sunrise to birth. This chart is different from the Bhava chart, which uses the regular ascendant.

Bhava Madhya : The middle of a house, or the house cusp. Planets at or near the bhava madya have greater effects.

Bhava Sandhi : The junction point between two houses. Planets at or near the bhava sandhi produce less effects.

Bhavat Bhavam : The house which is as far from the house concerned, as the concerned house is from the ascendant; for example the 4th from the 4th (7th house), or the 9th from the 9th (5th house).

Bhayat : The expired portion of the Nakshatra; the part that it already past through. This is used for calculating the dasha balance at birth.

Bhratru Karaka : When the planets are arranged from highest degree to lowest degree, that planet which is the 3rd in order, is called the bhratru karaka. It signifies brothers.

Bindu : A benefic dot, used in ashtakavarga.

Bhinnashtaka Varga : The individual bindus (points) that a planet gains in the 12 signs. This allows one to see the effects of each planets transit in a particular sign. Each planet's bhinnashtakavarga is useful in determining special indications of which the planet rules. For example Jupiter's Bhinnashtakavarga is useful in determining the amount of children one may have.

Birth Chart : The horoscope calculated for the moment of birth with the 7 planets, the two nodes and the lagna (sign rising at the time of birth).

BK : Abbreviation for Bhratru karaka.

Brahma : A special qualification for that planet that meets the Brahma requirements. Brahma is used to determine the first dasha in the Sthira dasha system, and is also used in the Jaimini system for longevity calculations.

Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra : The classic sourcebook of Vedic astrology attributed to Parashara the father of Vyasa, the writer of the Bhagavad Gita, Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra is likely to be 5,000 years old and has a greater array of astrological techniques than any other work available.

Buddha (Bu) : Mercury.

Chaitradi System : The ancient calendar system prevalent in North India.

Chakra : Chart.

Chandra (Ch) : The Moon.

Chandra Bala : Strength of Moon. The term is used for the position of the Moon in a Muhurta chart. If the Moon is in the 6th, 8th or 12th in the Muhurta chart then Chandra bala is not present, and has a negative significance for the Muhurta.

Chandra : The Moon.

Chapa (Cp) : One of the Upa Grahas.

Chaturthamsha : The 4th divisional chart, or varga; used for residence, property, and destiny.

Chara Dasha : A sign based dasha system where the length of each dasha period is variable, dependant on the particular location of the planets in one's chart. (Chara means movable or changeable).

Chara Rashi (Movable Signs) : Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn.

Chaturvimshamsha : The 24th divisional chart, or varga; used for knowledge and education.

Cheshta Bala : The motional strength of a planet used in calculating Shad Bala.

Cheshta : Used in the Shayanadi Avasthas to determine the amount of effects the Shayanidi avastha gives. Cheshta gives the full effects of a Shayanadi Avastha.

Chitra : The 14th of the 27 nakshatras.

Combustion : A planet so close to the Sun that it's rays become obscured, and thereby dramatically weakened and capable of more ill effects.

Cuspal Chart : Same as the Bhava Chart.

Dagda Rashis : Burnt signs, assigned according to the tithi.

Dara Karaka : The karaka (significator) for wife.

Dasha Balance Calculation : For nakshatra based planetary periods the amount the Moon has traveled in it's nakshatra determines the length of the first dasha. This is calculated either by the degrees the Moon has yet to travel in a nakshatra divided by the degrees in the nakshatra, or by the amount of time the Moon has yet to travel in a nakshatra divided by the time it takes the Moon to travel through the nakshatra.

Dashas : The periods used in making predictions. These are of two basic types : planetary periods and sign periods. The planetary periods are used in determining when the planets give their respective effects. These are nakshatra based; meaning the Moon's position in a nakshatra determines the beginning of the dashas. The rashi dashas, or periods of signs, such as Chara Dasha, have a different basis of calculation.

Dashvargas : The group of ten divisional charts: Rashi, Hora, Drekkena, Saptamsa, Navamsa, Dasamsa, Dwadsamsa, Shodamsa, Trimsamsa, and Shastiamsa.

Dhayya : Two and a half; refers to the length of years Saturn transits in one sign.

Declination : The degrees a planet is north or south of the celestial equator.

Degrees : The division of the zodiacal circle into 360 portions.

Deha : A rashi used in the Kalachakra dasha.

Dhana : 2nd house.

Dhanistha : The 23rd of the 27 nakshatras.

Dhanu : Sagittarius.

Dharma : 9th house.

Dhoomadi : An upagraha calculated by the Sun's position. It is generally the giver of ill-effects.

Dhuma (Dh) : One of the Upa Grahas.

Digbala : The directional strength of a planet and a part of Shadbala. Dig Bala represents the strength based on the direction occupied in the birth chart. Jupiter and Mercury get full digbala in the 1st house, Saturn in the 7th house, Mars and the Sun in the 10th house, and the Moon and Venus in the 4th house.

Dignity : The position of a planet in exaltation, moolatrikona, own house,

great friend's house, friend's house, neutral's house, enemies house, great enemies house and debilitation, in order from best to worst.

DK : Abbreviaton for Dara karaka.

Drekkana Bala : A source of strength based on the gender of the planet, and the drekkana it occupies. Male, hemaphrodite and female planets acquire strength in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd portion of 10 degrees (drekkana) of the signs. Drekkana Bala is one of the components of Sthana Bala.

Drekkanas : The third division or Varga used primarily for judging siblings, though also important in medical astrology. Each drekkana is 10 degrees of arc or one third of a sign. Each drekkana also has a descriptive symbol.

Drikbala : The aspectual strength of a planet determined by the benefic and malefic aspects upon it. Part of the shadbala calculations.

Drishti : An aspect, literally meaning "to look at."

Drishti : One of the three "substates" of the Shayanadi Avasthas.

Dusthan Houses : The 6th, 8th and 12th house.

Dwiswabhava Rashi (Dual Signs) : Gemini, Virgo, Saggitarius and Pisces.

Eclipses : When the light of the Sun or Moon is blocked due to the alignment of the Earth, Sun and Moon. This happens only at new or full moon when the Moon is close to one of Rahu or Ketu.

Ecliptic : The path of a planet's travel around the Sun.

Ekadhipatya Reduction : A reduction to the ashtaka varga values based upon the lords of the signs.

Equator : The central division of the Earthly globe into northern and southern hemispheres.

Fortuna : The Arabic part of fortune used in Krishnamurthi system. It is calculated based upon the Sun, Moon and Lagna.

Gana : One of the Ashtakoota Gunas used in compatibility between husband and wife. It is based upon the Deva (divine), Manushya (human) and Rakshasa (demon) qualities of the Moon's nakshatra.

Gandanta : The simultaneous junction point between two rashis and two nakshatras. This occurs at the junction of Pisces and Aries, Cancer and Leo, and Scorpio and Sagittarius.

Garga Hora : A book attributed to Sage Garga, one of the first exponents of astrology, that gives the effects of two or more planets in a house.

Ghat : Birth.

Ghatika Lagna Chart : A bhava chart calculated on the basis of time, rather than stellar positions. Every Ghati (24 minutes) a different sign occurs as the lagna.

Ghatika Lagna : One of three special ascendants, mathematically derived from the time from sunrise to birth.

Ghatis : A unit of time 1 Ghati=24 minutes.

GK : Abbreviation for Gnati Karaka.

Gochara Kundali : Transit chart.

Gochara : Transits, the movement of planets in the heavens in respect to the planetary positions at birth.

Graha Pinda : Points earned by planets after all ashtakavarga reductions.

Grahabala : The strength of a planet.

Graha Maitri : One of the Ashtakoota Gunas used in determining compatibility between husband and wife. It is based upon the mutual friendship or otherwise of the lord of the couple's Moon's sign.

Grahas : "Planets", of course the Sun, Moon, Rahu and Ketu are technically not planets. Graha literally means seizing.

Gulika : The son of Saturn and a second rate malefic. Calculated by dividing the day into 8 portions, the beginning portion ruled by Saturn is Gulika.

Gulikadi : The portion of day ruled by Gulika.

Gunas : The 8 points of compatibility used in Ashtakoota. Also refers to the activating qualities : Satva, Rajas, Tamas.

Guru (Gu) : Jupiter.

Hansak (Tatwa) : The element related to the Moon based upon it's rashi placement.

Hasta : The 13th of the 27 nakshatras.

Hora Lagna : One of three special ascendants, mathematically derived from the time from sunrise to birth. Every hour a different sign occurs as the lagna.

Hora Sara : Classic astrological text written by Prithuyasas the son of Varahamihira. This text is unique in that many interpretations are not found elsewhere.

Horas : Different portions within a day ruled by the different planets. Each hora is of one hour length.

House Lords : The planet lords of the 12 houses of the horoscope. Each planet takes on certain characteristics and indications due to the house it lords over.

Houses : The 12 divisions of the horoscope each pertaining to certain areas of life.

Indu Lagna : A lagna used specifically for judging wealth. It is calculated by considering the lords of the 9th house from the Lagna and Moon.

Ishta Kaala : The difference in time between sunrise and birth measured in Ghatis, etc.

Jaimini Aspects : A different system of aspects that is sign based used in Jaimini system and rashi dashas. Fixed signs aspect all the movable signs

except the one next to it. Movable signs aspect all fixed signs except the one next to it and dual signs aspect the other dual signs. Planets in the signs aspect in a similar fashion.

Jaimini Karakas : Movable indicators that are determined by the relative degree a planet has traveled in a sign. The planet with the highest degree becomes the Atmakaraka (significator of self), the one with the next highest degrees is the Amatyakaraka (significator of friends), then Bhratrukaraka (significator of siblings), Matrikaraka (significator of mother), Pitrikaraka (significator of father), Putrakaraka (significator of children), Gnatikaraka (significator of relatives), and Darakaraka (significator of spouse).

Jaimini System : A system of astrology wherein rashi dashas are used in preference to nakshatra dashas, aspects are different, and there are chara karakas (changeable indicators).

Janma : The birth nakshatra and it's trines. Denotes danger to the body. Used primarily for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtakoota Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Jeeva : A rashi used in the Kalachakra Dasha.

Jyeshtha : The 18th of the 27 nakshatras.

Kaala Bala : Strength due to time factors. Used in calculating Shadbala.

Kaksha (Kak.) : The division of each sign into 8 portions ruled by Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon, and lagna. These are used with ashtakavarga to determine the minute effects of transiting planets.

Kala Bala : Strength from time related causes. The Kala Bala is the sum of 9 kinds of strength, all related to time. Kala Bala is one of the components of Shad Bala.

Kalachakra : A dasha system that requires the most precise of accuracy in the birth time and calculation of the horoscope.

Kantaka Saturn : Transit of Saturn in the 4th and 7th rashis from the Moon.

Kanya : Virgo.

Karakamsha Chart : A chart derived by finding the navamsha of the Atmakaraka planet and using that sign as the lagna. The sign can be used as the lagna in the rashi chart or navamsa chart and views differ as to which is correct.

Karakamsha : The navamsha sign occupied by the Atma karaka.

Karakas : Indicators, the planets rule certain things as a rule of thumb. The Sun is the karaka for the father, career, and status. The Moon is the karaka for the mother. Mars is the karaka for siblings, buildings, enemies and accidents. Mercury is the karaka for maternal relatives, friends and work. Jupiter is the karakaka for children, wealth, and education. Venus is the karaka for the spouse and vehicles. Saturn is the karaka for disease, landed properties, illness, and loss.

Karana : Half a tithi. Used primarily in Muhurta and an element of the Panchanga.

Karka : Cancer.

Karma : 10th house.

Kartikadi System : The calendar sytem prevalent in South India.

Kendra Bala : A source of strength based on the house the planet occupies. Planets are strongest in kendras (houses 1,4,7 and 10), weaker in Panapharas (2,5,8 and 11) and weakest in Apoklimas (3,6,9 and 12). Kendra Bala is one of the components of Sthana Bala.

Ketu (Ke) : Southern lunar node.

Khavedamsha : The 40th divisional chart or varga. Used for determining auspicious and inauspicious results.

Krishnamurti Ayanmasha : An ayanamsha used by practitioners of Krishnamurti system. This is a few minutes different from the commonly Lahiri ayanamsha. Krishnamurti printouts use the Krishnamurti ayanamsha

regardless of the default set, so you may find a difference in the planetary positions in these printouts as compared to the others.

Krishnamurti Chart : A bhava chart at variance with other Indian charts as it uses the Placidus system of house division developed by a European monk.

Krittika : The 3rd of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by the Sun.

Kshema : The nakshatra 4th to the birth nakshatra, and it's trines. Denotes prosperity. Used primarily for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtakoota Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Kshetra Sphuta : Fertility point for women, calculated by the totalling the longitudes of Jupiter, Mars and the Moon. Should be in even signs and navamsas and unafflicted by Saturn, Rahu and Ketu to insure fertility.

Kumbha : Aquarius.

Kundali : Chart.

Labha : 11th house.

Laghu Kalyani Dhayya : Transit of Saturn in the 4th and 8th from the Moon.

Lagna : The sign rising on the eastern horizon and the reference point in the horoscope. Also known as the first house.

Lahiri Ayanamsha : The most commonly used ayanamsha and the default value set in Parasharas Light.

Lordships : The houses a planet rules.

Magha : One of the 27 nakshatras.

Maha Dashas : The major period of either a planet or rashi. The major period gives long term and general indications. In the commonly used Vimshottari Dasha the Maha dashas run from 6 to 20 years.

Maheshwara : A planet used in Jaimini system for longevity purposes.

Makara : Capricorn.

Malefics : Any of the planets by whose very nature harm those things they influence. Saturn, Mars, Sun, waning Moon, Mercury when it is with one of the aforesaid malefics, and Rahu and Ketu are the malefics.

Mandi : The Son of Saturn, some say the same as Gulika. Otherwise it is calculated by the rising degree at certain portions of each day.

Mangal (Ma) : Mars.

Mangala Dosha : The blemish attributed to Mars by being in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th or 12th house and capable of killing the marriage partner. There are many cancellations to Mangala Dosha and it's ill effects virtually never occur.

Marakas : Those planets who have primary capacity to inflict death. These are the 2nd and 7th lords, malefics in the 2nd and 7th houses and Malefics with the 2nd and 7th lords. Matching of charts, judging the compatibility between two horoscope.

Meena : Pisces.

Mesha : Aries.

Mrigasira : The 5th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Mars.

Mithuna : Gemini.

Mitra : The nakshatra 8th to the birth nakshatra, and it's trines. Denotes friendship and good. Used primarily for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtkoot Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Moola : One of the 27 nakshatras.

Moon Chart : The birth chart as read from the Moon. Here the Moon sign becomes the first house.

Mudda Dasha : Most commonly used dasha for purpose of Varshaphala. It is

a one year version of the Vimshottari dasha.

Muhurta : The horoscope for the initiation of a venture. Beginning an event at an appropriate moment lends auspiciousness to the event.

Muntha : The progressed lagna placed in the Varshaphal (solar return) chart. The lagna progresses one sign per year. The placement of the Muntha indicates a predominate focus during the year.

Naadi : One of the Ashtkoot gunas used in determining compatibility between husband and wife. It is based upon the Kapha, Vatta or Pitta nature of the Nakshatra in which the Moon is placed.

Naamakshar : The first letter suggested for one's name based upon the nakshatra pada of the Moon.

Naisargik Maitra : Natural friendship, or otherwise, between two planets.

Naisargika Bala : The natural strength of the planets used in calculating Shadbala. The order of natural strength from strongest to weakest is the following: Sun, Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Saturn.

Nakshatra Charana : The pada, or quarter wherein the Moon is placed.

Nakshatra Paya : Relating one of three metals, gold, silver or copper, to the Moon's Nakshatra.

Nakshatras : The 27 lunar mansions, each of 13 degrees 20 minutes of arc. Each nakshatra has a planetary lord, a presiding deity, a body part, and many other qualities and articles which they rule.

Nathonnatha Bala : A source of strength from birth taking place at day or night. Certain planets are strong at midnight, others are strong at noon. Nathonnatha Bala is one of the components of Kala Bala.

Neptune : A planet recently (in 1800) discovered by modern astronomers and not used in Vedic Astrology though considered of great importance by western astrologers.

Nirayana : The sidereal or stellar based zodiac, used by all Vedic Astrologers, which differs from the tropical zodiac used by most western astrologers by approximately 23 degrees. This difference is known as the ayanamsha.

Nisargayu : One of the mathematical methods used for determining longevity and calculating the length of the planetary periods in the Moola dasha.

Occupants : Planets in a house.

Ocha Bala : A source of strength based on the degree of exaltation. The closer a planet is to the point of full exaltation, the stronger it is. Ocha Bala is one of the components of Sthana Bala.

Ojhayugmar Bala : A source of strength based on the planet's occupancy of odd/even signs. Certain planets get stronger if they are placed in an odd sign, others are stronger in even signs. This applies both on the birth chart and the navamsha. Ojhayugmar Bala is one of the components of Sthana Bala.

Outer Planets : The three planets Uranus, Neptune and Pluto which are invisible to the naked eye and traditionally not used by Vedic astrologers.

Pada : The quarter of a nakshatra.

Padas : Counting as many houses away from a house lord as the house lord is away from it's house gives the pada of a house. These are used in Jaimini system as another reference point from which to judge the houses of the horoscope.

Paksha Bala : A source of strength derived from the Moon phase. Benefic planets gain strength with a waxing Moon, and Malefics gain strength with a waning Moon. Paksha Bala is one of the components of Kala Bala taken in calculating Shad bala.

Paksha : The phase of the Moon, either waxing, Shukla Paksha, or waning, Krishna Paksha.

Pancha Pakshi : Five Birds. A system of correlating the Moon nakshatra with one of five birds and thereby being able to determine auspicious and inauspicious periods of the day.

Panchadha Maitri : A combination of Naisargik Maitra and Tatkalik Maitra between two planets which indicates their actual relationship.

Panchaka : The Moon's transit through Aquarius and Pisces which is unsuitable for certain Muhurtas.

Pancha Naadi : An exception to the Naadi comparison that may be applied when the woman's Moon's nakshatra spans to signs equally. This method gives 5 divisions rather than the usual three.

Panchanga : The elementary components used in all Muhurttas: Vaar, Nakshatra, Tithi, Yoga, and Karana.

P.Mitra : The nakshatra 9th to the birth nakshatra, and its trines. Denotes great friendships and is very favorable. Used primarily for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtkoot Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Parivata (Pa) : One of the Upa Grahas.

Patyanini Dasha : 2nd commonly used dasha for purposes of Varhsaphal. It takes the degrees of the planets and lagna in order to calculate the planetary periods.

Pindayu : One of the mathematical methods used for determining longevity and calculating the length of the planetary periods in the Moola dasha.

Planets : The 7 heavenly bodies: Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn, which are generally listed in the order of the weekdays which they rule. These along with the two nodes, Rahu and Ketu, are the 9 planets used in Vedic astrology.

Pluto : A planet recently (in 1900) discovered by modern astronomers and not used in Vedic Astrology though considered of great importance by western astrologers.

Pranapada : A special point, sometimes used as the lagna that has special reference to human births, and can be used in rectifying the birth time. Pranapada gives results due to its house placement.

Prashna Kundali : The chart of the present time and local place, used for answering questions “Prashna” means question.

Prashna : The casting of a horoscope for the moment a question is asked and affording a detailed answer.

Prastarashtakavarga : A combined table of the ashtakavargas of the 7 planets.

Pratyantardasha : The third level of the Dasha scheme, following the Maha dasha level, and Antar Dasha level.

Pratyari : The nakshatra 5th to the birth nakshatra, and it’s trines. Denotes obstacles. Used primarily for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtakoota Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Progression Chart : The chart caste for the solar return when the Sun returns each year to it’s natal position. This is part of a system known as Varshaphal which gives very specific indications within a given year.

Punarvasu : The 7th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Jupiter.

Purva Asadha : The 20th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Venus.

Purva Bhadrapada : The 25th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Jupiter.

Purva Phalguni : The 11th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Venus.

Pushyami : The 8th of the 27 nakhatras, ruled by Saturn.

Putra Bhava : 5th house.

Rahu (Ra) : Northern lunar node.

Raja Yogas : Planetary combinations that give success and upliftment in life.

Randhra : 8th house.

Rashi Kundali : The chart cast for birth with the rashi rising on the eastern horizon being marked as the lagna or first house. The other houses follow in regular order, one house spans one complete rashi.

Rashi Paya : Relating one of three metals, gold, silver or copper, to the Moon's rashi.

Rashi Pinda : Points earned by the rashis after all ashtakavarga reductions.

Rashis : The 12 signs of the zodiac.

Relations between Planets : The friendship, enmity or neutrality between any two planets. This is a combination of the planets natural relationships and temporal relationships.

Retrogression : When a planet appears to move backwards across the zodiac from our reference point on Earth. This is a result of the different rate of motion of the planets around the Sun.

Revati : The last of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Mercury.

Rohini : The 4th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by the Moon.

Rudra : A planet used in Jaimini system for longevity purposes.

Sade Sati : The 7 and a half year period wherein Saturn transits through the 12th, 1st and 2nd signs from the natal Moon. It is generally considered a period of hardship, difficulty and loss.

Sadhaka : The nakshatra 6th to the birth nakshatra, and it's trines. Denotes realization of ambitions. Used primarily for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtkoot Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Sahaj : 3rd house.

Sahams : Mathematical points derived by two planetary factors and the lagna. Each Saham has to do with specific areas of life. These are used primarily in Varshaphal and are similar to the Arabic parts used by western astrologers.

Saka Samvat : A type of year counting, used in one of the Indian calendar systems.

Samudaya Ashtakavarga : A chart with the total ashtakavarga points of all

the planets which allows one to view the effects of transiting planets and the strength of a house numerically. 28 points is average, houses with 30 or more points benefit and houses with 25 or less points suffer.

Samvatsara : The 60 year cycle wherein each year is given a name and has certain effects upon the native. This is primarily used in Mundane (world events) astrology.

Sampat : The nakshatra 2nd to the birth nakshatra, and it's trines. Denotes wealth and prosperity. Used primarily for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtkoot Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Saptamsha : The 5th divisional chart or varga used for judging the effects on the children.

Saptavargaja Bala : A source of strength based on the sign placement in vargas. This strength represents how well the planet is placed in the 7 most important divisional charts. Saptavargaja Bala is one of the components of Stana Bala.

Saptavargas : The group of seven divisional charts or vargas: Rashi, Hora, Drekkana, Saptamsa, Navamsa, Dwadsamsa, and Trimsamsa.

Saravali : A classic text written by Kalyana Varma, a king and scholar of the past. It is of particular benefit as it is written in a style more simple than other classical texts.

Sarpa Drekkana : Certain drekkanas that if they contain planets are harmful to one's health. These are the 1st and 2nd of Scorpio, the 2nd and 3rd of Cancer and the third of Pisces.

Satabhisha : The 24th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Rahu.

Sarva Chancha Chakra : A wheel with Ashtakavarga values for all the planets that allows one to view at a glance the effects of the transiting planets.

Sarvashtakavarga (Sarv.) : The total Bindus all planets receive in a particular sign.

Sayana : The tropical zodiac which takes the position of the vernal equinox as

the first degree of Aries. This is the zodiac in common use by western astrologers, though unused by Vedic astrologers.

Shad Bala : The six fold strength of the planets. This is a very comprehensive judgement of a planets strength taking into consideration all available factors. Shad Bala represents a planets inherent strength to actually do something.

Shad Vargas : The group of six divisional charts or vargas: Rashi, Hora, Drekkana, Navamsha, Dwadshamsha, and Trimsamsha.

Shani (Sa) : Saturn.

Shastiamsha : The 60th divisional chart or varga, wherein each division is of only one half degree. It is used for judging all areas of life. Each portion also has a benefic or malefic connotation.

Shodashamsha : The 16th divisional chart or varga, used for judging the benefits and adversities arising from vehicles.

Shodashvargas : All the 16 divisional charts or vargas considered by Parashara: Rashi, Hora, Drekkana, Chaturthamsha, Saptamsha, Navamsha, Dashamasha, Dwadsamsha, Shodashamsha, Vimshamsha, Chaturvimsamsha, Bhamsha, Trimsamsha, Khavedamsha, Akshavedamsha and Shastiamsha.

Shravana : The 22nd of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by the Moon.

Shukra (Ve) : Venus.

Signs : The 12 signs of the zodiac: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces. Known as Rashis in Sanskrit.

Simha : Leo.

Shodhya Pinda : Total of Rashi Pinda and Graha Pinda which are used in calculations that determine some specific effects of the transits.

Sripati Bhava Chart : A bhava chart that calculates the lagna as in the rashi chart and also the mid heaven. The portion between the mid heaven and lagna

is divided by 3, the result is added to the mid heaven giving the 11th and then 12th house cusp. The cusp of the 5th and 6th houses are opposite these. The cusp is the center of the house in question. This is done similarly for the nadir (opposite of mid heaven) and lagna to yield the 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 9th cusps. The SriPati bhava chart has the difference of uneven houses, which at times may change the house lordships of the planets as compared to the rashi chart.

Sthana Bala : Positional strength. A source of strength based on a planet's position in the zodiac. It is composed of 5 sub-divisions. Sthana Bala is one of the components of Shad Bala.

Sthira Dasha : A rashi dasha that uses a fixed duration for each rashi maha dasha.

Sub Planets : Mathematical points called upa-grahas. These are of two types, the Gulikaadi which consist of 7 sub planets determined by a division of the day or night, and the Dhoomadi group which consists of 5 sub planets their positions being determined with reference to the Sun.

Sudarshan Chakra : A chart wherein three charts are reckoned, one from the Moon, one from the Sun and one from the Lagna. This allows the simultaneous judgement of the horoscope from three important lagnas as well as special timing methods of events through the Sudarshana dasha.

Sun Chart : A birth chart erected with the Sun marking the 1st house. Also known as Surya Lagna.

Sun's Ayana/Gola : The movement of the Sun in it's northern or Southern course.

Surya (Su) : The Sun.

Swati : The 15th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Rahu.

Tanu : 1st house.

Tara : One of the Ashtkoot gunas used in judging compatibility between husband and wife. It is based upon the mutual placement of their Moon's nakshatras in 2, 4, 6, 8, or 9 positions from each other.

Tarabala : In Muhurta the auspiciousness of the Moon as compared to one's natal Moon. The Moon in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, or 9th nakshatras, or their trines, from the Moon's nakshatra at birth gives tarabala.

Tatkalik Maitra : Temporal friendship, or otherwise, between two planets based upon their positions in the horoscope.

Tenants : When a planet or other body occupies a house in the horoscope.

Tithi : The lunar day, used primarily for Muhurtas but also giving some qualities to the character in the natal chart.

Transits : The movement of the planets through the heavens and their effects upon the horoscope.

Tribhaga Bala : A source of strength caused by the birth taking place in one of the 3 portions of day and night. Any planet may get this strength only if birth took place in its particular portion of the day or night. Tribhaga Bala is one of the components of Kala Bala.

Tribhagi Dasha : A dasha system similar to the Vimshottari dasha but of 2/3rd length.

Trikona Reduction : A reduction to the ashtaka varga values based upon trinal signs.

Trimshamsha : A division or varga wherein each rashi is divided into portions ruled by Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury and Venus. It is used to judge malefic events.

Tripataki Chakra : A special chart based upon the progression of planets on a yearly basis. Part of the Varshaphal system.

Tula : Libra.

Upa grahas : See Sub Planets.

Upaketu (Uk) : One of the Upa Grahas.

Upapada : A pada used in judging the married life and attainment of children. It is generally considered as the pada of the 12th house, though there are different views as to its correct calculation.

Uranus : A planet recently (1700's) discovered by modern astronomers and not used in Vedic Astrology though considered of great importance by western astrologers.

Uttara Asadha : The 21st of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by the Sun.

Uttara Bhadrapad : The 26th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Saturn.

Uttara Phalguni : The 12th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by the Sun.

Vaara : The day of the week, Sunday through Saturday, used primarily for muhurta purposes. The weekday of birth has a bit to say about the native.

Vadha : The nakshatra 7th to the birth nakshatra, and its trines. Used primary for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtkoot Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Varga : An animal related to the nakshatra pada of the Moon.

Vargas : The divisional charts such as Navamsha, Dashamsa, etc. Each rashi is divided sequentially to arrive at the divisional charts. There are 16 in common use suggested by Parashara and a few from other authors.

Vargottama : Being placed in the same sign in the Birth chart as in the Navamsha chart.

Varna(s) : Caste, one of the Ashtkoot Gunas used in judging compatibility between husband and wife. It is based upon the caste of the sign in which the Moon is placed.

Varnada Lagna : A special Jaimini lagna useful for judging all areas of life and especially longevity.

Varshaphala Kundali : Progression chart.

Varshphala Dashas : Dashas of one year duration used for the varshaphala chart.

Varshphal : A system of astrology utilizing the solar return, or progression chart. It is useful for predicting very specifically during a given year.

Vashya : Amenability or influence that one yields over another. One of the Ashtkoot Gunas used in determining compatibility between husband and wife. It is based upon the rashis where in the Moons of the couple are placed.

Vighatis : A unit of time 60 Vighatis=1 Ghati, 1 Ghati=24 minutes.

Vikram Samvat : The year in Indian calendar systems.

Vimshamsha : The 20th divisional chart or varga, used for judging spiritual matters.

Vimshottari : The dasa given pride of place by Parashara for making predictions. It is of 120 years length, the natural length of life, and is therefore considered to be applicable for all horoscopes.

Vimshopaka Bala : Vimshopaka Bala is the auspiciousness of a planet based on its dignity in the divisional charts. There are different groups of divisional charts that are used for calculating the Vimshopaka Bala.

Vipat : The nakshatra 3rd to the birth nakshatra, and it's trines. Denotes dangers. Used primary for Muhurta in determining Tarabala, but is also used in the Ashtkoot Gunas for judging compatibility in Tara.

Vishakha : The 16th of the 27 nakshatras, ruled by Jupiter.

Vrischika : Scorpio.

Vrishabha : Taurus.

Vyatipa (Vy) : One of the Upa Grahas.

Vyaya : 12th house.

Yogakaraka : A planet that is very auspicious by simultaneously owning an angle and trine. This is caused by Mars for those born in Cancer or Leo lagnas, Venus for those born in Capricorn or Aquarius lagnas, and Saturn for those born in Taurus or Libra lagnas.

Yogas : Specific combinations of planets that give specific effects.

Yogini Dasha : A dasha system of 36 years length, most commonly used as a secondary dasha for verifying predictions.

Yoni : One of the Ashtkoot gunas used for determining the compatibility between husband and wife. It is based upon the friendship or otherwise of animals that are symbolized by the nakshatra of the Moon.

Yuddha Bala : A source of strength applied on planets that are in 'war', i.e. a planet may get this when placed within one degree of longitude from another planet. Yuddha Bala is one of the components of Kala Bala.

Yunja : Division of the zodiac into the beginning, middle and end, based upon the Moon's nakshatra.

Yuti : Conjunction.

Yuvati : 7th house.



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